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HAMMOND'S
HANDY ATLAS
OF THE
WORLD

Columbia University
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PRESENTED BY
MRS. JULIA PFEIFFER
IN MEMORY OF HER SON
GEORGE A. PFEIFFER

HAMMOND'S
HANDY ATLAS
OF
THE WORLD

Containing New Maps of Each State and
Territory in the United States and
Every Country in the World

NEW YORK
C. S. HAMMOND & CO.

1909

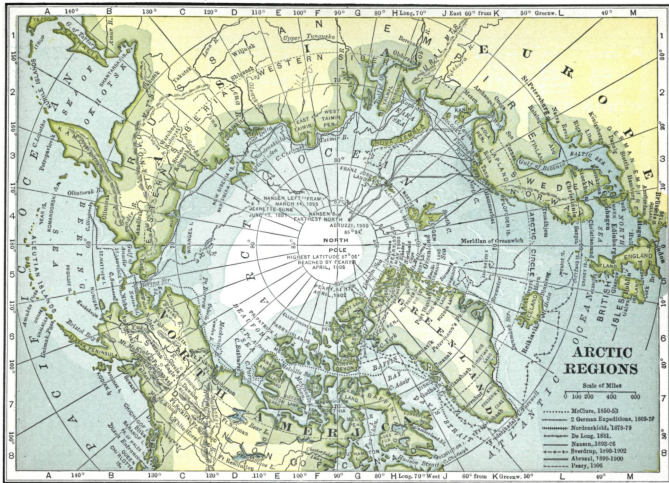
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STATES AND COUNTRIES.

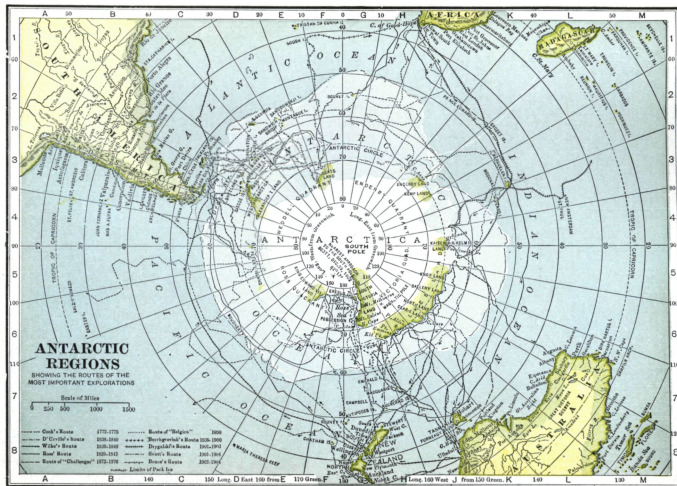
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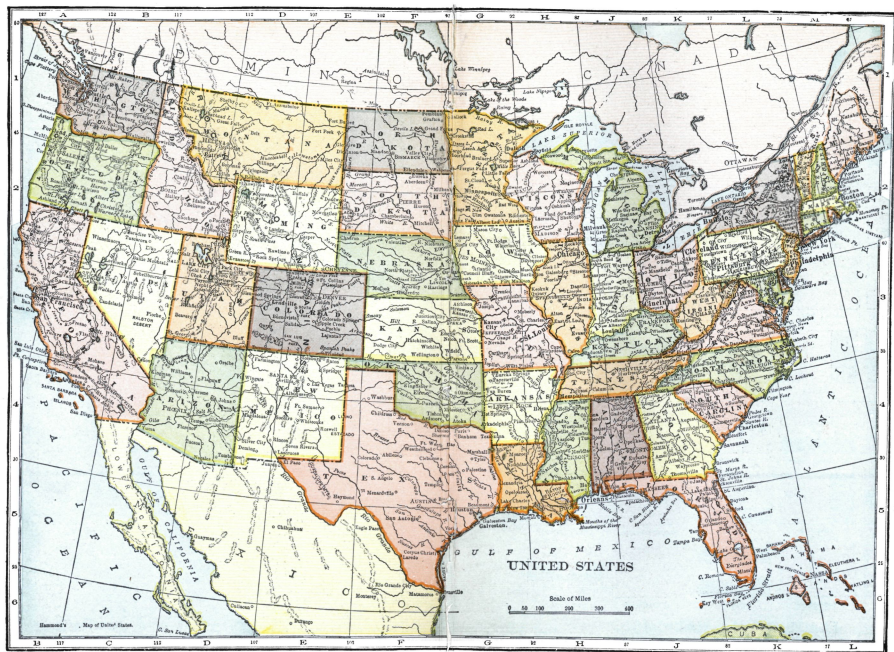
May 17, 1944

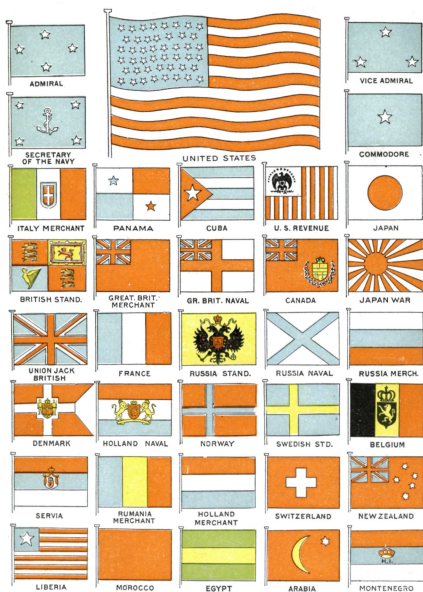
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FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS



MEXICO



AUSTRALIA

UNION JACK
UNITED STATES

GERMANY NAVAL

GERMAN
MERCHANT

NIGARAGUA



TURKEY



SANTO DOMINGO



COSTA RICA



PARAGUAY



PORTUGAL



SALVADOR



ECUADOR



BOLIVIA



URUGUAY



GUATEMALA



ARGENTINE REP



VENEZUELA



PERU



COLOMBIA



IRELAND



CHILE



KOREA



PERSIA



CHINA



HONDURAS



SIAM



BURMA



AUSTRIA



BULGARIA



BRAZIL



SPAIN ENSIGN



SPANISH MERCHANT



GREECE



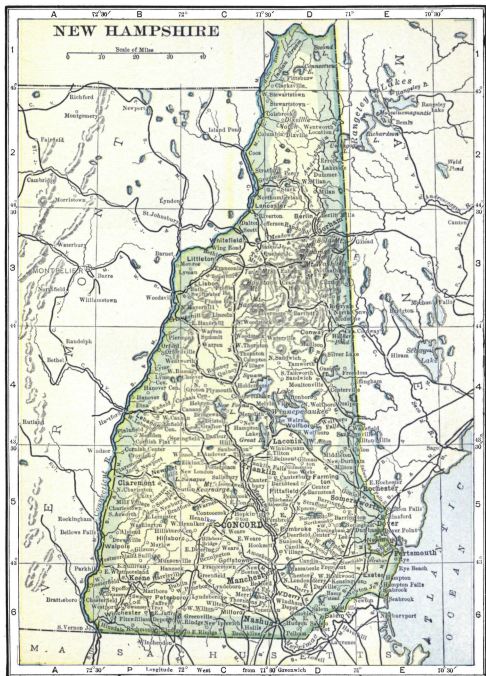
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FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS

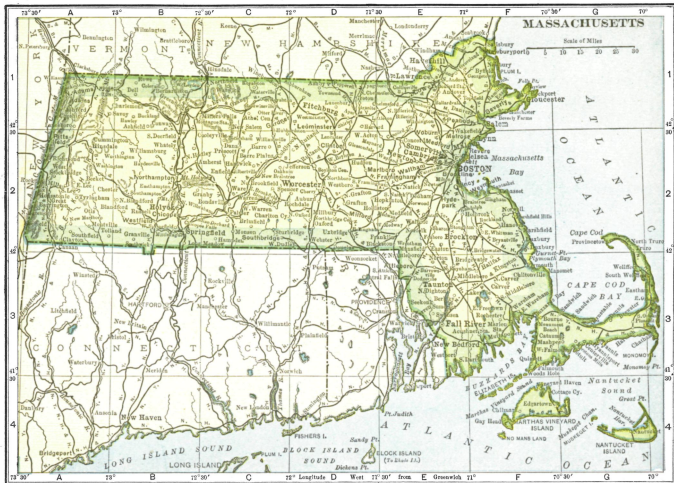




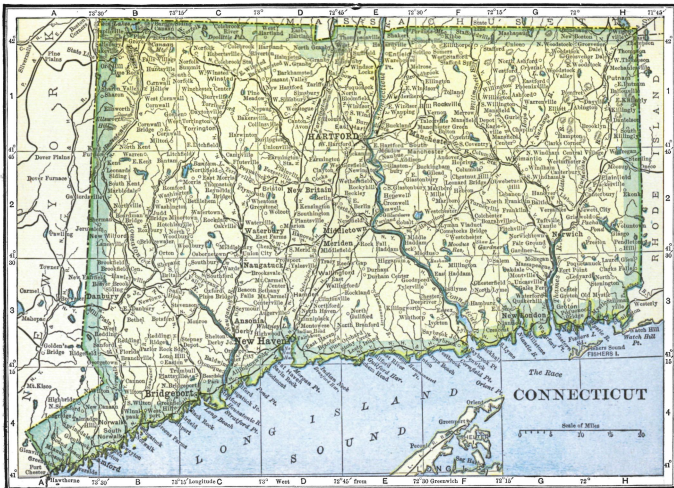


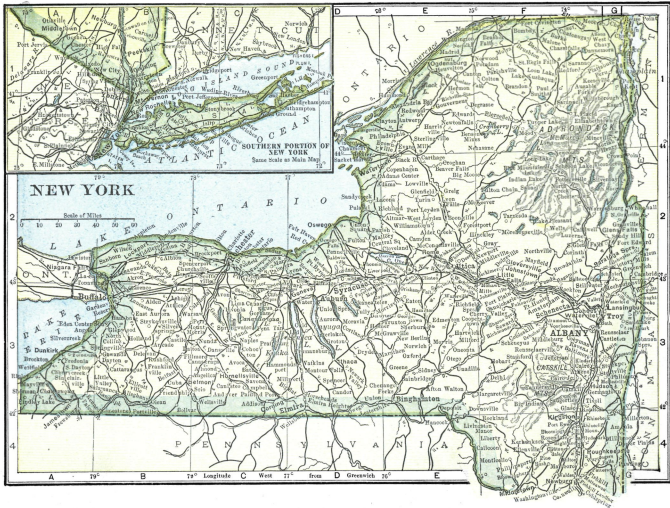




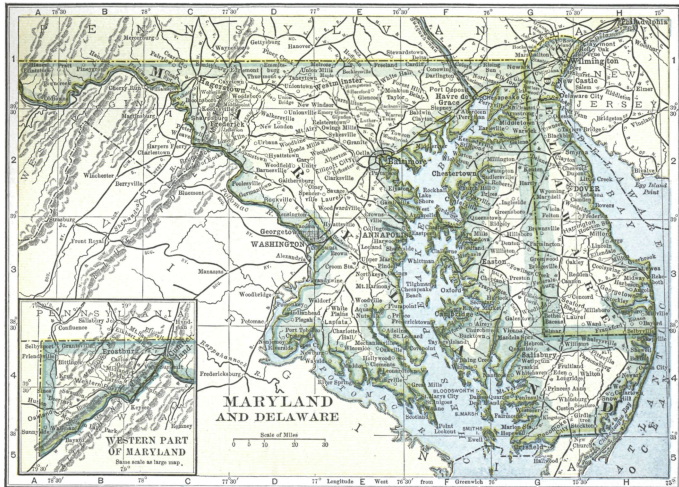


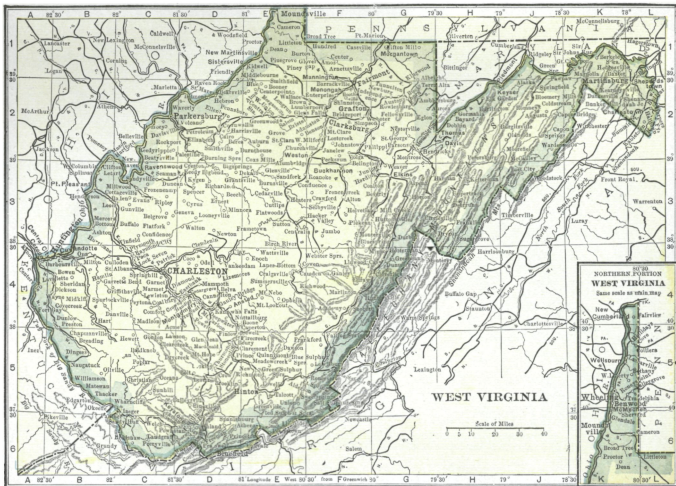


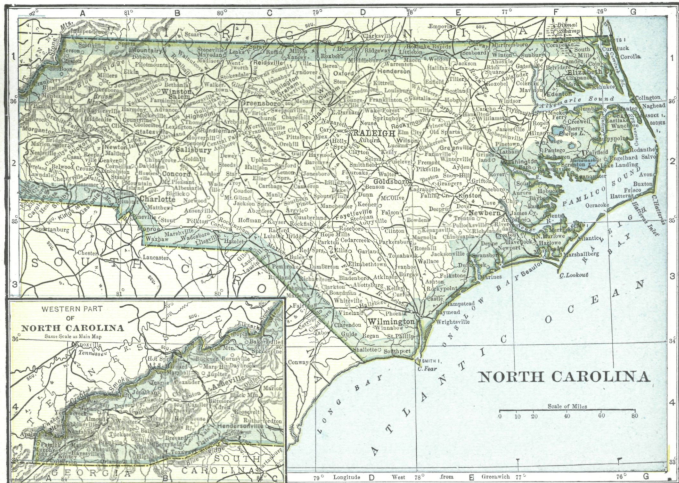








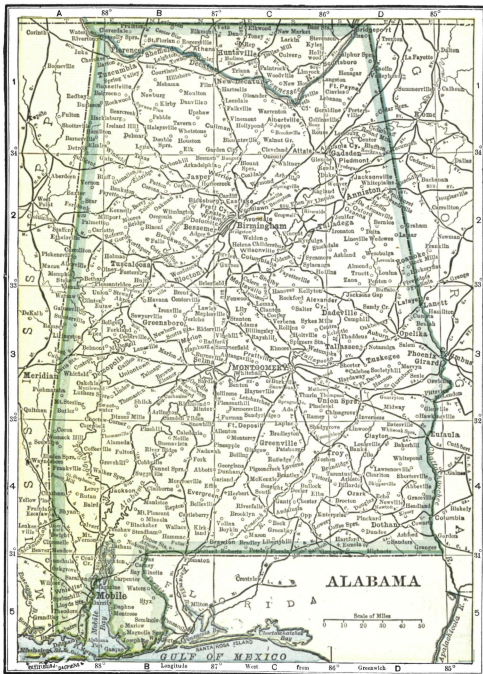


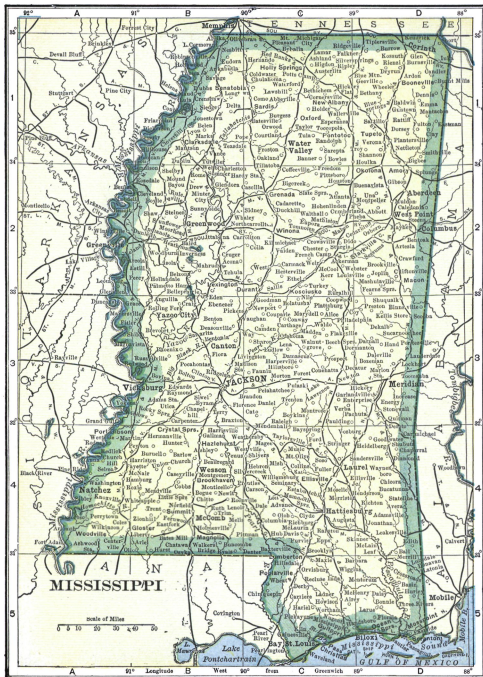


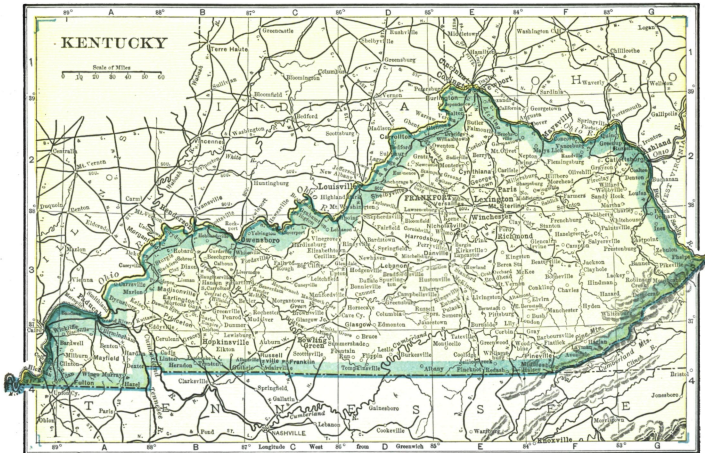


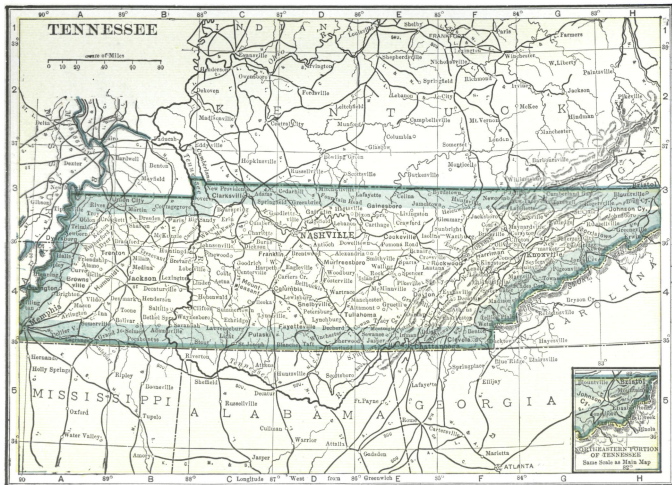




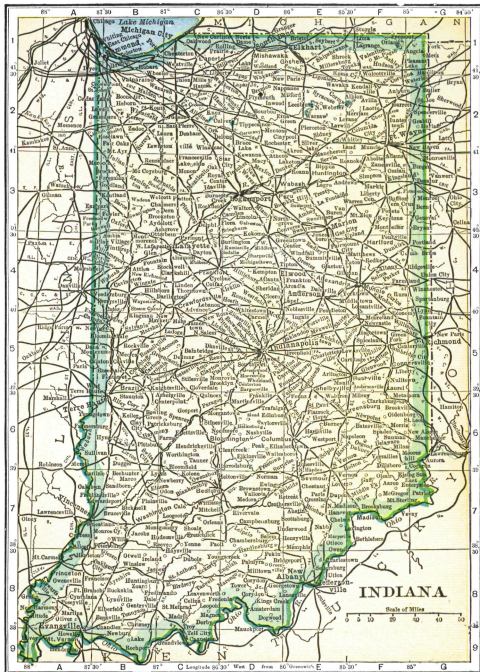










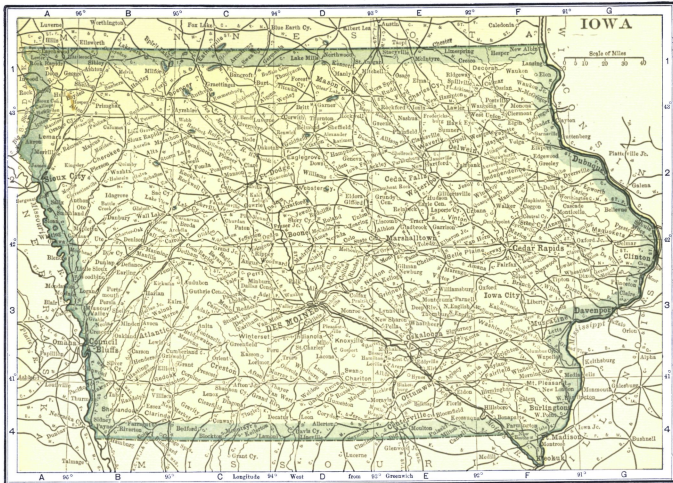








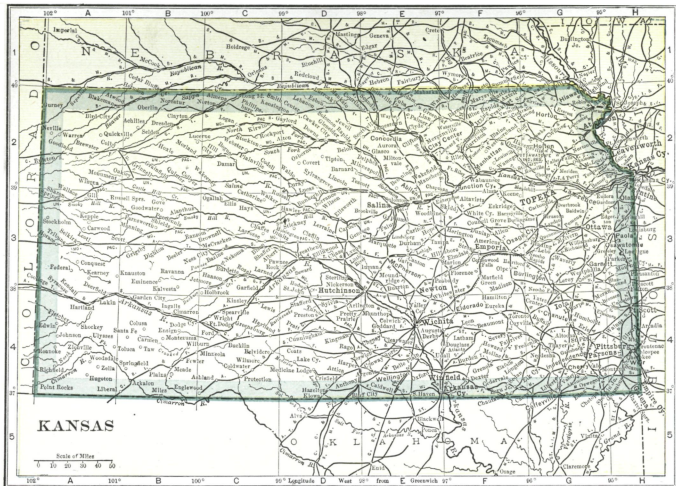


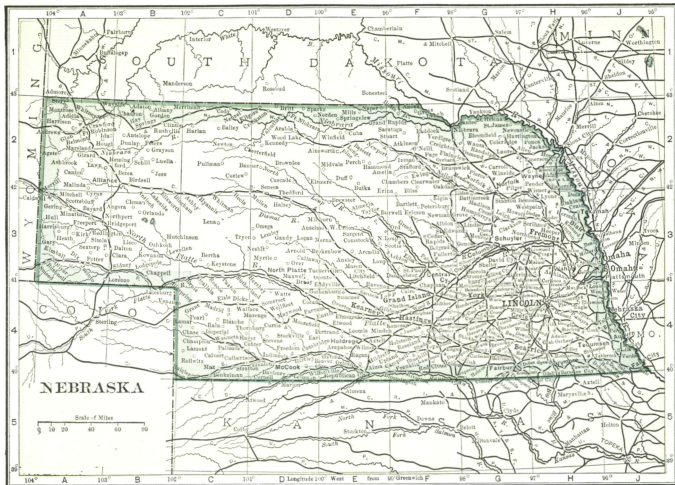


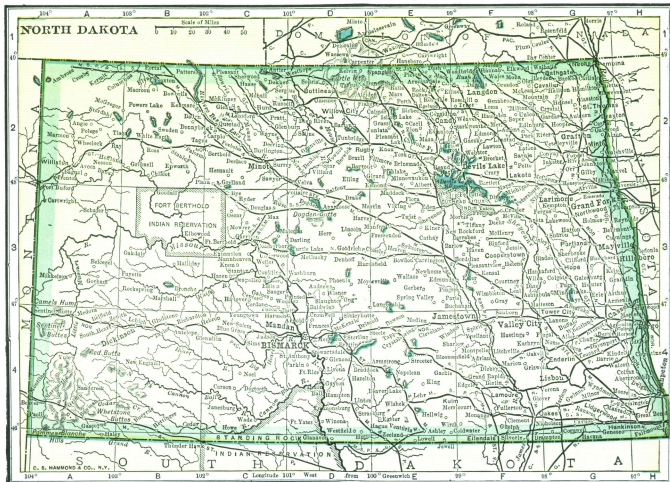


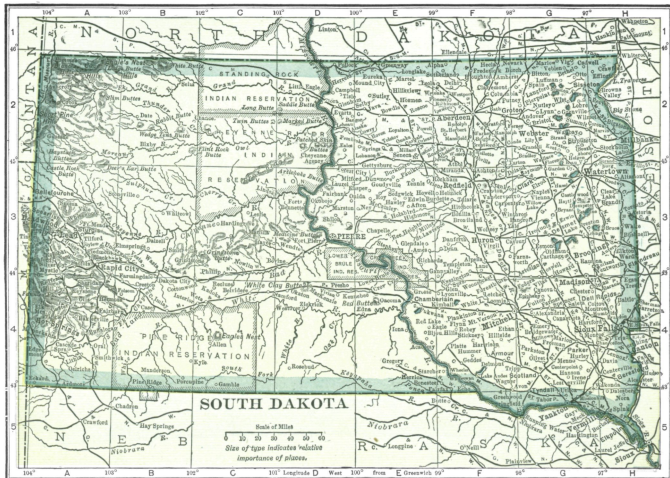


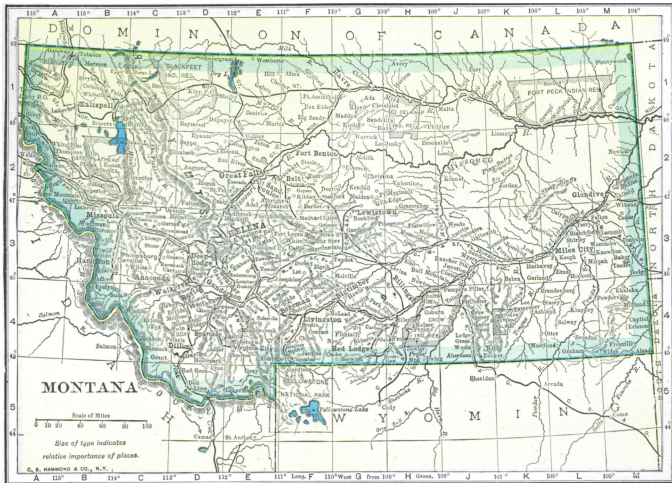




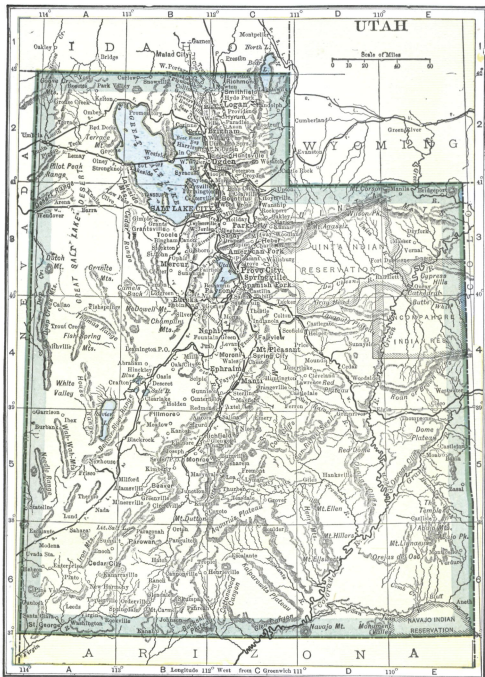


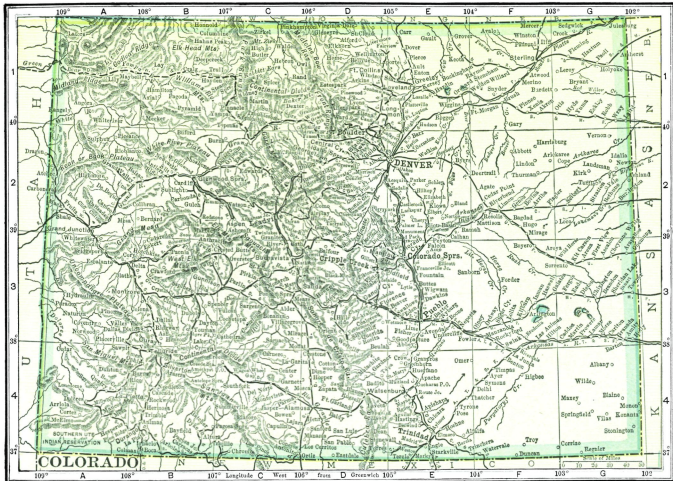




















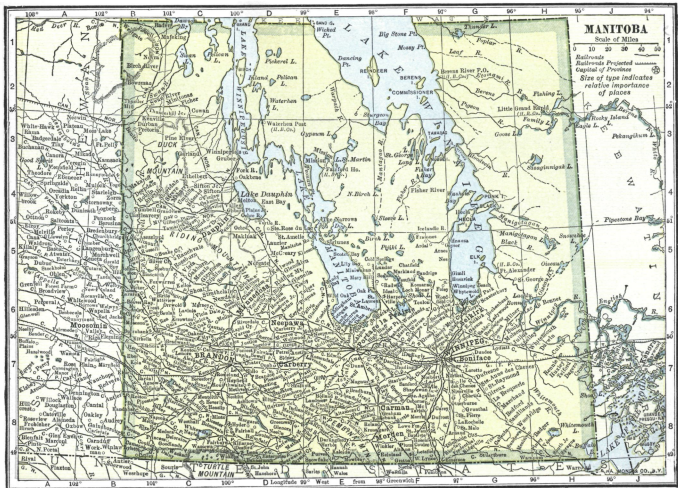
























PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

The following list contains the principal towns of the world in all countries except the United States. In it will be found approximately all places of more than thirty thousand inhabitants and most of those of from twenty to thirty thousand. The date of the latest census enumerations and official estimates of the following countries is given as indicating the respective value of the figures used in the compilation: Algeria, 1901; Australia, 1901; Austria-Hungary, 1900; British South African States, 1904; England and Wales, 1901, with government estimates of all towns of over 50,000 for 1905; Germany, 1901, with government estimates of Berlin, Hamburg and Essen for 1905; Japan, 1903; Philippine Islands, 1903; Sweden, 1905.

Aachen, Germany.....	135,245	Antequera, Spain.....	31,609	Barquisimeto, Venezuela.....	31,474
Aalborg, Denmark.....	31,457	Antwerp, Belgium.....	291,149	Barranquilla, Colombia.....	55,000
Aarhus, Denmark.....	51,814	Apeldoorn, Netherlands.....	30,892	Barrow-in-Furness, England.....	69,308
Abbeokuta, Yoruba.....	150,000	Aquila, Italy.....	21,188	Basel, Switzerland.....	124,382
Aberdare, Wales.....	43,357	Arad, Hungary.....	56,220	Basra, Turkey in Asia.....	50,004
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	167,537	Arequipa, Peru.....	35,000	Batangas, P. I.....	33,131
Abo, Russia.....	38,235	Arezzo, Italy.....	44,316	Batavia, Java.....	115,887
Accrington, England.....	48,890	Argao, P. I.....	35,448	Bath, England.....	49,817
Acireale, Italy.....	35,418	Aries, France.....	29,000	Batley, England.....	30,321
Acton, England.....	37,744	Armentieres, France.....	29,000	Batum, Russia.....	28,512
Adama, Turkey in Asia.....	45,000	Arnhem, Netherlands.....	60,528	Bauan, P. I.....	39,049
Adelaide, Australia.....	170,729	Ascherleben, Germany.....	27,315	Bautzen, Germany.....	26,125
Aden, Arabia.....	42,758	Ascoli, Italy.....	28,882	Bayonne, France.....	25,075
Adis Abeba, Abyssinia.....	35,000	Ashkabad, Russia.....	26,835	Bedford, England.....	35,144
Adrianople, Turkey in Europe.....	81,000	Ashton-under-Lyne, England.....	43,890	Beirut, Turkey in Asia.....	118,800
Agra, India.....	180,022	Asnelles, France.....	31,336	Bekes, Hungary.....	37,547
Ahmadabad, India.....	185,889	Asul, Italy.....	38,045	Belfast, Ireland.....	349,180
Aidin, Turkey in Asia.....	38,000	Aston Manor, England.....	77,310	Belfort, France.....	32,567
Aix, France.....	24,861	Astrakhan, Russia.....	121,580	Belgrade, Servia.....	69,790
Ajmer, India.....	73,839	Asuncion, Paraguay.....	60,000	Bellary, India.....	58,247
Akerman, Russia.....	32,470	Athens, Greece.....	128,735	Benares, India.....	209,331
Akita, Japan.....	34,350	Aubervilliers, France.....	31,215	Bender, Russia.....	35,741
Alcano, Italy.....	51,809	Auckland, New Zealand.....	67,228	Bendigo, Australia.....	42,660
Alcoy, Spain.....	32,053	Augsburg, Germany.....	89,170	Benevento, Italy.....	24,447
Aldershot, England.....	30,974	Aussig, Austria.....	37,265	Berbera, Br. Somaliland.....	30,000
Aleppo, Turkey in Asia.....	127,150	Avellino, Italy.....	23,760	Berdiansk, Russia.....	29,168
Alessandria, Italy.....	71,296	Avignon, France.....	46,896	Berditchef, Russia.....	53,728
Alexandria, Egypt.....	319,796	Ayr, Scotland.....	28,624	Bergamo, Italy.....	47,772
Alexandropol, Russia.....	32,018	Ayuthia, Siam.....	50,000	Bergen, Norway.....	72,251
Alexandrovsk, Russia.....	40,807	Azof, Russia.....	25,124	Beriat, Roumania.....	24,000
Aiglers, Algeria.....	96,542			Berlin, Germany.....	2,033,900
Alicante, Spain.....	50,142	Badjos, Spain.....	30,899	Bern, Switzerland.....	70,339
Aligarh, India.....	70,434	Bagdad, Turkey in Asia.....	145,000	Bernburg, Germany.....	34,175
Aliahabad, India.....	172,052	Bahia, Brazil.....	174,412	Besancon, France.....	55,044
Allenstein, Germany.....	24,287	Bahour, India.....	56,585	Beuthen, Germany.....	61,358
Almeria, Spain.....	47,328	Bairuth, Germany.....	28,397	Beziers, France.....	52,510
Alost, Belgium.....	31,655	Baku, Russia.....	179,133	Bhagalpur, India.....	75,569
Altenburg, Germany.....	37,110	Balarat, Australia.....	46,202	Bhaunagar, India.....	56,442
Altendorf, Germany.....	63,238	Bamberg, Germany.....	41,823	Bhopal, India.....	77,023
Altona, Germany.....	161,501	Bangalore, India.....	159,046	Bialystok, Russia.....	63,046
Alwar, India.....	56,771	Bangkok, Siam.....	600,000	Biel, Switzerland.....	29,394
Ambala, India.....	73,638	Banjermassin, Borneo.....	51,880	Bielefeld, Germany.....	63,049
Amlens, France.....	90,758	Barcelona, Spain.....	533,000	Bikaner, India.....	53,078
Amoy, China.....	114,000	Barcelly, India.....	131,208	Bilbao, Spain.....	83,308
Amritsar, India.....	162,429	Barfrush, Persia.....	50,000	Birkenhead, England.....	119,035
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	551,415	Barl, Italy.....	77,478	Birmingham, England.....	542,959
Ancona, Italy.....	56,835	Barile, P. I.....	31,617	Bitlis, Turkey in Asia.....	38,800
Anderlecht, Belgium.....	51,921	Barletta, Italy.....	42,022	Blackburn, England.....	133,067
Andjan, Russia in Asia.....	46,862	Barmen, Germany.....	141,944	Blackpool, England.....	47,346
Andria, Italy.....	49,569	Barnaul, Russia in Asia.....	29,850	Biagovschensk, Russia in Asia.....	37,368
Angers, France.....	82,368	Barnsley, England.....	41,063	Bloemfontein, Orange R. Col.....	33,890
Angouleme, France.....	87,650	Baroda, India.....	103,790	Blois, France.....	20,434

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—CONTINUED

Blumenau, Brazil.....	40,000	Cartagena, Spain.....	99,871	Darbhanga, India.....	66,246
Bobrinsk, Russia.....	35,177	Caserta, Italy.....	32,709	Darlington, England.....	44,490
Bochum, Germany.....	65,551	Cassel, Germany.....	106,034	Darmstadt, Germany.....	72,381
Bogota, Colombia.....	130,000	Castellon, Spain.....	29,904	Darwen, England.....	38,211
Bologna, Italy.....	152,009	Castres, France.....	24,135	Debreczin, Hungary.....	75,006
Bolton, England.....	178,111	Catania, Italy.....	149,295	Delft, Netherlands.....	32,950
Bombay, India.....	776,006	Catanzaro, Italy.....	31,824	Delhi, India.....	208,575
Bona, Algeria.....	36,993	Cawnpur, India.....	197,170	Derby, England.....	122,207
Bonn, Germany.....	50,736	Ceara, Brazil.....	40,902	Dessau, Germany.....	50,849
Boote, England.....	62,758	Cebit, P. I.....	31,079	Deventer, Netherlands.....	27,411
Bordeaux, France.....	257,638	Celaya, Mexico.....	25,565	Devonport, England.....	78,864
Borgerhout, Belgium.....	41,075	Cette, France.....	33,246	Diarbekr, Turkey.....	34,000
Botuchany, Roumania.....	32,000	Chalon-sur-Saone, France.....	26,462	Dijon, France.....	71,326
Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.....	49,949	Changsha, China.....	230,000	Dordrecht, Netherlands.....	43,482
Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.....	44,416	Charleroi, Belgium.....	28,528	Dorpat, Russia.....	42,421
Bourges, France.....	46,551	Charlottenburg, Germany.....	189,305	Dortmund, Germany.....	142,735
Bournemouth, England.....	68,168	Chatham, England.....	40,753	Douai, France.....	33,649
Bradford, England.....	289,799	Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland.....	38,784	Dover, England.....	41,782
Braga, Portugal.....	24,202	Chefu, China.....	75,000	Drammen, Norway.....	23,093
Braila, Roumania.....	58,392	Cheltenham, England.....	49,439	Dresden, Germany.....	460,658
Brandenburg, Germany.....	49,250	Chemnitz, Germany.....	214,030	Dublin, Ireland.....	573,179
Breda, Netherlands.....	36,949	Cherbourg, France.....	42,838	Dudley, England.....	48,909
Bremen, Germany.....	163,267	Chernigol, Russia.....	27,006	Duisburg, Germany.....	94,185
Brescia, Italy.....	70,614	Chester, England.....	38,309	Dumbarton, Scotland.....	115,176
Breslau, Germany.....	422,700	Chieta, Italy.....	26,388	Dunaburg, Russia.....	65,900
Brest, France.....	84,284	Chihuahua, Mexico.....	30,405	Dundee, Scotland.....	164,209
Brest-Litovsk, Russia.....	42,812	Chillan, Chile.....	36,681	Dunedin, New Zealand.....	52,300
Bridgetown, Barbados.....	35,000	Chinandega, Nicaragua.....	20,000	Dunkirk, France.....	38,925
Brieg, Germany.....	24,224	Chingtu, China.....	1,000,000	Durango, Mexico.....	31,092
Brighton, England.....	127,183	Chinkiang, China.....	167,000	Durban, Natal.....	70,000
Brisbane, Australia.....	122,815	Cholan, China.....	129,721	Düren, Germany.....	27,185
Bristol, England.....	358,515	Christchurch, New Zealand.....	57,041	Düsseldorf, Germany.....	213,711
Broken Hill, Australia.....	27,500	Christiania, Norway.....	227,628	Dvinsk, Russia.....	99,675
Bromberg, Germany.....	52,204	Chungking, China.....	600,000		
Bruges, Belgium.....	53,728	Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	59,428	Ealing, England.....	83,040
Brunn, Austria.....	106,346	Clermont, France.....	52,933	Eastbourne, England.....	43,337
Brunswick, Germany.....	128,226	Clichy, France.....	39,521	East Ham, England.....	95,893
Brusa, Turkey in Asia.....	76,303	Coatbridge, Scotland.....	36,981	East London, C. of Good Hope.....	25,220
Brussels, Belgium.....	598,590	Coban, Guatemala.....	30,770	Eccles, England.....	34,369
Budapest, Hungary.....	732,322	Coblenz, Germany.....	47,526	Ecija, Spain.....	24,395
Budweis, Austria.....	39,328	Cochabamba, Bolivia.....	21,886	Edinburgh, Scotland.....	336,577
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	979,235	Colimabote, India.....	53,080	Edmonton, England.....	66,899
Bukharest, Roumania.....	282,071	Colchester, England.....	38,351	Eger, Austria.....	23,675
Burgos, Spain.....	30,167	Colmar, Germany.....	36,844	Eisenach, Germany.....	31,457
Burnley, England.....	101,682	Cologne, Germany.....	372,529	Ekaterinburg, Russia.....	55,448
Burslem, England.....	38,786	Colombo, Ceylon.....	158,228	Ekaterinodsk, Russia.....	65,697
Burton-upon-Trent, England.....	52,424	Combaconum, India.....	59,673	Ekaterinof, Russia.....	135,552
Bury, England.....	58,954	Como, Italy.....	38,885	Elberfeld, Germany.....	156,968
		Concepcion, Chile.....	55,458	Elbing, Germany.....	52,518
Cadiz, Spain.....	69,382	Constantine, Algeria.....	48,243	Elche, Spain.....	27,380
Caen, France.....	44,794	Constantinople, Turkey.....	1,125,000	Elizavetgrad, Russia.....	66,182
Cagliari, Italy.....	53,747	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	500,479	Elizavetpol, Russia.....	33,000
Cairo, Egypt.....	570,062	Cordoba, Argentina.....	60,000	Enfield, England.....	42,738
Calais, France.....	59,743	Cordova, Spain.....	58,275	Enschede, Netherlands.....	29,510
Calcutta, India.....	1,026,987	Cork, Ireland.....	76,122	Erfurt, Germany.....	85,202
Calcutt, India.....	76,981	Coruna, Spain.....	43,971	Erivan, Russia.....	29,033
Callao, Peru.....	31,000	Courbevoile, France.....	23,796	Erzerum, Turkey in Asia.....	38,900
Caltagirone, Italy.....	44,879	Coutrai, Belgium.....	34,564	Essen, Germany.....	229,270
Caltanissetta, Italy.....	43,303	Coventry, England.....	75,134	Esslingen, Germany.....	27,260
Camaguey, Cuba.....	25,102	Craiova, Roumania.....	45,438	Exeter, England.....	47,185
Cambridge, England.....	38,393	Crefeld, Germany.....	107,968		
Canea, Crete.....	24,537	Cremona, Italy.....	37,693	Falzarabad, India.....	75,085
Cannes, France.....	30,420	Crewe, England.....	42,075	Falkirk, Scotland.....	29,271
Cannstadt, Germany.....	26,575	Cronstadt, Russia.....	58,539	Farakhabad, India.....	67,338
Canterbury, England.....	24,899	Croydon, England.....	147,704	Fegyhazi, Hungary.....	33,406
Canton, China.....	900,000	Cuddalore, India.....	52,218	Ferrara, Italy.....	67,646
Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Africa.....	28,948	Cuenca, Ecuador.....	30,000	Ferrol, Spain.....	25,251
Cape Haitien, Haiti.....	29,000	Cuneo, Italy.....	27,065	Fez, Morocco.....	140,000
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.....	87,483	Cuzco, India.....	51,364	Fiume, Hungary.....	38,955
Caracas, Venezuela.....	72,429	Czegled, Hungary.....	30,106	Flensburg, Germany.....	48,922
Carcassonne, France.....	30,720	Czenstochowa, Russia.....	53,650	Florence, Italy.....	205,589
Cardenas, Cuba.....	26,448	Czernowitz, Austria.....	67,622	Foggia, Italy.....	63,151
Cardiff, Wales.....	180,054			Folkstone, England.....	30,694
Carcar, P. I.....	31,893	Dacca, India.....	90,542	Forli, Italy.....	43,708
Carlisle, England.....	45,478	Daman, India.....	41,671	Forst, Germany.....	32,150
Carrara, Italy.....	42,097	Damanhur, Egypt.....	27,263	Fort de France, Martinique.....	22,164
		Damascus, Turkey in Asia.....	225,000	Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.....	288,989
		Danzig, Germany.....	147,301	Frankfort-on-Oder, Germany.....	61,852

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—CONTINUED

Freetown, Sierra Leone.....	34,403	Harar, Abyssinia.....	40,000	Kaslof, Russia.....	40,347
Freiberg, Germany.....	31,000	Harbin, China.....	60,000	Kattowitz, Germany.....	31,749
Freiburg, Germany.....	61,504	Harburg, Germany.....	49,153	Kazan, Russia.....	143,707
Fremantle, Australia.....	23,006	Haetingen, England.....	66,820	Kazvin, Persia.....	40,000
Fuchau, China.....	624,000	Havana, Cuba.....	262,395	Kecskemet, Hungary.....	57,812
Fukui, Japan.....	50,155	Havre, France.....	130,198	Keighley, England.....	41,568
Fukuoka, Japan.....	71,047	Heidelberg, Germany.....	40,121	Keibela, Turkey in Asia.....	65,000
Funchal, Madeira.....	20,844	Heilbronn, Germany.....	37,891	Kerman, Persia.....	60,000
Fünfkirchen, Hungary.....	43,982	Heider, Netherlands.....	26,081	Kermanshah, Persia.....	30,000
Fürth, Germany.....	54,142	Heisingfors, Finland.....	93,576	Kertch, Russia.....	30,342
		Herat, Afghanistan.....	45,000	Kharkof, Russia.....	197,455
Gäffe, Sweden.....	30,776	Hildesheim, Germany.....	42,973	Khatmandu, Nepal.....	50,000
Galatz, Roumania.....	62,678	Himeji, Japan.....	36,443	Kherson, Russia.....	73,185
Gallipoli, Turkey.....	30,000	Hiroaki, Japan.....	36,506	Khofent, Russia in Asia.....	31,881
Gateshead, England.....	120,320	Hiroshima, Japan.....	121,806	Khotin, Russia.....	30,424
Gaya, India.....	71,288	Hobart, Australia.....	34,806	Kiauchau, China.....	60,000
Gelsenkirchen, Germany.....	36,935	Hodmezo-Vasarhely, Hungary.....	60,883	Kiel, Russia.....	519,000
Geneva, Switzerland.....	112,736	Hof, Germany.....	32,805	Kilmarnock, Scotland.....	121,824
Genoa, Italy.....	234,710	Hongkong, China.....	136,900	Kimberly, Cape of Good Hope.....	34,331
Georgetown, Br. Guiana.....	53,176	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	39,306	King's Norton, England.....	57,120
Gera, Germany.....	45,634	Hornsey, England.....	72,056	Kingston, Jamaica.....	48,542
Ghent, Belgium.....	162,925	Hove, England.....	36,542	Kingston-upon-Thames, Eng..	34,373
Gibraltar, Spain.....	27,460	Howrah, India.....	157,594	Kioto, Japan.....	380,568
Glessen, Germany.....	25,491	Hubli, India.....	60,214	Kirin, China.....	250,000
Gifu, Japan.....	40,168	Huddersfield, England.....	96,008	Kirkcaldy, Scotland.....	34,064
Gijón, Spain.....	47,544	Hue, Anam.....	50,000	Kishenev, Russia.....	125,787
Gillingham, England.....	42,530	Hull, England.....	258,127	Kiukiang, China.....	38,000
Girgenti, Italy.....	25,024	Hyde, England.....	32,708	Klungchau, China.....	30,000
Gladbach, Germany.....	58,023			Klausenburg, Hungary.....	49,295
Glasgow, Scotland.....	800,986	Ibadan, Yoruba.....	200,000	Kobe, Japan.....	285,002
Glauchau, Germany.....	25,776	Ichang, China.....	45,000	Kofu, Japan.....	44,188
Gleitwitz, Germany.....	52,862	Igtau, Austria.....	24,423	Kokand, Russia in Asia.....	86,704
Gloucester, England.....	47,955	Ilford, England.....	41,240	Kokura, Japan.....	36,825
Gomel, Russia.....	45,061	Imoschi, Austria.....	36,789	Kolhapur, India.....	51,373
Gorakhpur, India.....	60,148	Indore, India.....	97,804	Kolomea, Austria.....	34,188
Gorlitz, Germany.....	84,931	Innsbruck, Austria.....	27,056	Kom, Persia.....	40,000
Gotha, Germany.....	34,185	Inowracław, Germany.....	26,152	Koniah, Turkey in Asia.....	44,000
Gottenborg, Sweden.....	138,030	Instenborg, Germany.....	27,289	Königsberg, Germany.....	57,919
Göttingen, Germany.....	39,359	Ipswich, England.....	70,802	Kostroma, Russia.....	41,268
Govan, Scotland.....	76,351	Iquique, Chile.....	43,005	Kotchi, Japan.....	35,815
Granada, Nicaragua.....	25,000	Irkutsk, Russia in Asia.....	49,106	Kottbus, Germany.....	39,322
Granada, Spain.....	75,900	Iserlohn, Germany.....	27,275	Kovno, Russia.....	73,743
Graz, Austria.....	138,080	Ismail, Russia.....	33,607	Krakow, Austria.....	91,323
Graudenz, Germany.....	32,788	Isfahan, Persia.....	80,000	Krasnoyarsk, Russia in Asia.....	33,337
Great Grimsby, England.....	68,153	Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Russia.....	56,628	Kremenchug, Russia.....	58,648
Gretnock, Scotland.....	70,253	Ivry-sur-Seine, France.....	25,575	Kronstadt, Hungary.....	36,446
Grenoble, France.....	68,615	Ixelles, Belgium.....	62,979	Kuching, Borneo.....	25,000
Grodno, Russia.....	41,756			Kumamoto, Japan.....	56,717
Groningen, Netherlands.....	71,490	Jabalpur, India.....	90,316	Kure, Japan.....	66,006
Grosswardein, Hungary.....	50,177	Jaipur, India.....	160,167	Kursk, Russia.....	52,896
Guadalajara, Mexico.....	101,208	Jalandhar, India.....	67,735	Kutais, Russia.....	32,492
Guanaajuato, Mexico.....	41,486	Janina, Turkey.....	25,000	Kwala Kangsa, Straits Settlements.....	77,234
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	51,000	Jarrow, England.....	22,641		
Guben, Germany.....	33,135	Jassy, Roumania.....	78,009	Lagos, Nigeria.....	42,000
Gwalior, India.....	119,433	Jerez, Spain.....	63,473	Lahore, India.....	202,964
		Jerusalem, Turkey in Asia.....	48,000	Laibach, Austria.....	36,547
Haarlem, Netherlands.....	68,518	Jhansi, India.....	55,724	Lancaster, England.....	40,329
Hagen, Germany.....	50,612	Jodhpur, India.....	60,437	Lanchau, China.....	500,000
Hague, Netherlands.....	234,459	Johannesburg, Transvaal.....	158,580	Landsberg, Germany.....	33,600
Haidarabad, India.....	448,446	Jokjokarta, Java.....	58,229	Laos, P. I.....	34,454
Hakodate, Japan.....	85,313	Jönköping, Sweden.....	23,240	La Paz, Bolivia.....	62,000
Halberstadt, Germany.....	42,810	Jumet, Belgium.....	25,950	La Plata, Argentina.....	75,023
Halifax, England.....	108,419			La Rochelle, France.....	31,559
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	40,832	Kabul, Afghanistan.....	70,000	Lassa, Tibet.....	45,000
Halle, Germany.....	156,009	Kagosima, Japan.....	59,001	Lausanne, Switzerland.....	51,928
Helsingborg, Sweden.....	27,253	Kaiserlich, Turkey in Asia.....	72,000	Laval, France.....	30,356
Hama, Turkey in Asia.....	44,000	Kaiserslautern, Germany.....	49,728	Le Creuzot, France.....	30,584
Hamadan, Persia.....	40,000	Kaluga, Russia.....	49,728	Leece, Italy.....	32,687
Hamburg, Germany.....	872,028	Kamenetz, Russia.....	39,113	Leeds, England.....	456,787
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.....	52,634	Kanazawa, Japan.....	99,657	Leeuwarden, Netherlands.....	34,068
Hamilton, Scotland.....	32,775	Kandahar, Afghanistan.....	60,000	Leghorn, Italy.....	98,321
Hamm, Germany.....	31,300	Karachi, India.....	118,663	Leicester, England.....	228,132
Handsworth, England.....	52,921	Karlakrona, Sweden.....	26,074	Leiden, Netherlands.....	56,044
Hangchow, China.....	300,000	Karlsruhe, Germany.....	97,185	Leigh, England.....	40,001
Hankau, China.....	870,000	Kaschau, Hungary.....	40,102	Leipzig, Germany.....	456,126
Hanley, England.....	64,667	Kashan, Persia.....	40,000	Leith, Scotland.....	81,677
Hanoi, Anam.....	103,238	Kashgar, Turkestan.....	75,000		
Hanover, Germany.....	235,649				

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—CONTINUED

Le Mans, France.....	63,272	Mechlin, Belgium.....	58,101	Neumünster, Germany.....	27,400
Lemberg, Austria.....	159,877	Medellin, Colombia.....	40,000	Neustadt, Austria.....	28,700
Lens, France.....	24,353	Medina, Turkey in Asia.....	48,000	Nevers, France.....	27,673
Lenz, Austria.....	58,791	Medinet-el-Fayoum, Egypt.....	40,350	Newcastle, Australia.....	58,620
Leon, Mexico.....	63,263	Meerut, India.....	118,129	Newcastle, England.....	264,511
Leon, Nicaragua.....	45,000	Mehallet-el Kebir, Egypt.....	31,535	New Guatemala, Guatemala.....	96,560
Leyton, England.....	98,899	Mekinez, Morocco.....	56,000	Newport, England.....	72,880
Libau, Russia.....	64,505	Melbourne, Australia.....	508,450	Nice, France.....	105,109
Lichtenberg, Germany.....	43,371	Mendoza, Argentina.....	29,100	Niigata, Japan.....	59,576
Lieben, Austria.....	21,375	Merida, Mexico.....	43,630	Nijmegen, Netherlands.....	49,342
Liege, Belgium.....	168,532	Merthyr Tydfil, Wales.....	69,227	Nikolaief, Russia.....	92,060
Liegnitz, Germany.....	54,862	Meshed, Persia.....	60,000	Nîmes, France.....	80,605
Lima, Peru.....	130,000	Messina, Italy.....	149,778	Ningpo, China.....	260,000
Limerick, Ireland.....	45,806	Metz, Germany.....	58,462	Nissa, Servia.....	24,000
Limoges, France.....	84,121	Mexico, Mexico.....	368,777	Niuchwang, China.....	56,000
Linares, Chile.....	33,000	Middlesborough, England.....	98,369	Nizhni Novgorod, Russia.....	65,124
Linares, Spain.....	38,245	Milan, Italy.....	461,460	Nordhausen, Germany.....	28,516
Lincoln, England.....	45,784	Minsk, Russia.....	81,494	Nordköping, Sweden.....	44,378
Lindau, Germany.....	50,628	Mirzapur, India.....	70,862	Northampton, England.....	92,441
Lipsa, P. I.....	37,924	Miskolcz, Hungary.....	43,096	Norwich, England.....	116,741
Lisbon, Portugal.....	356,009	Mitau, Russia.....	35,011	Nottingham, England.....	251,971
Lisle, France.....	210,696	Mito, Japan.....	36,928	Novara, Italy.....	45,248
Liverpool, England.....	730,143	Modena, Italy.....	64,843	Novgorod, Russia.....	26,672
Lodz, Russia.....	351,570	Modica, Italy.....	48,962	Novo Cherkask, Russia.....	52,005
London, England.....	6,580,616	Mohilef, Russia.....	45,000	Nuka, Russia.....	24,811
London, Ont., Canada.....	37,983	Molenbeek, Belgium.....	61,122	Nuremberg, Germany.....	261,061
Londonderry, Ireland.....	39,892	Molfetta, Italy.....	40,135	Ny-reghyhaza, Hungary.....	33,088
Longton, England.....	35,825	Mombasa, Br. E. Africa.....	27,000		
Lorca, Spain.....	69,836	Monastir, Turkey.....	45,000	Oaxaca, Mexico.....	35,049
Lorient, France.....	44,640	Mons, Belgium.....	27,072	Oberhausen, Germany.....	42,148
Louvain, Belgium.....	42,194	Monterey, Mexico.....	62,266	Odenburg, Hungary.....	33,478
Lübeck, Germany.....	82,008	Montevideo, Uruguay.....	276,000	Odense, Denmark.....	40,138
Lublin, Russia.....	50,152	Montlucon, France.....	35,062	Odessa, Russia.....	449,673
Luca, Italy.....	74,971	Montpelier, France.....	75,950	Offenbach, Germany.....	50,468
Lucerne, Switzerland.....	32,801	Montreal, Canada.....	267,730	Okayama, Japan.....	81,025
Lucknow, India.....	264,049	Montreuil, France.....	31,773	Oldenburg, Germany.....	26,656
Ludwigshafen, Germany.....	61,914	Monza, Italy.....	33,685	Oldham, England.....	140,225
Lüneburg, Germany.....	24,715	Moradabad, India.....	75,128	Olmutz, Austria.....	22,106
Luton, England.....	36,404	Morelia, Mexico.....	37,278	Omdurman, Egypt.....	60,000
Luxemburg, Luxemburg.....	20,928	Morocco, Morocco.....	60,000	Omsk, Russia in Asia.....	53,050
Lyon, France.....	459,069	Morshansk, Russia.....	25,913	Oporto, Portugal.....	172,421
		Moscow, Russia.....	1,062,360	Oppeln, Germany.....	30,175
Maastricht, Netherlands.....	36,146	Mosul, Turkey.....	61,000	Oran, Algeria.....	88,235
Macao, China.....	63,961	Motherwell, Scotland.....	30,423	Örebro, Sweden.....	25,288
Macclesfield, England.....	34,635	Mountain Ash, Wales.....	31,093	Orel, Russia.....	70,075
Madras, India.....	509,346	Mukden, China.....	160,000	Orizaba, Mexico.....	32,894
Madrid, Spain.....	529,835	Mülhausen, Germany.....	89,118	Orleans, France.....	67,311
Madura, India.....	105,984	Mülheim-on-Rhine, Germany.....	45,062	Osaka, Japan.....	965,945
Magdeburg, Germany.....	229,667	Mülheim-on-Ruhr, Germany.....	80,609	Osh, Russia.....	37,397
Maidstone, England.....	33,516	Multan, India.....	87,394	Osnabrück, Germany.....	51,573
Maikop, Russia in Asia.....	34,191	Munich, Germany.....	499,939	Ostend, Belgium.....	41,181
Mainz, Germany.....	84,251	Münster, Germany.....	63,776	Otaru, Japan.....	79,361
Mako, Hungary.....	33,722	Murcia, Spain.....	111,539	Otsu, Japan.....	39,595
Malaga, Spain.....	130,109	Mustapha, Algeria.....	38,327	Ottawa, Canada.....	59,928
Malines, Belgium.....	58,101	Muttra, India.....	60,042	Oulgaret, India.....	54,665
Malmö, Sweden.....	70,797	Mysore, India.....	68,111	Ouro Preto, Brazil.....	59,249
Managua, Nicaragua.....	30,000			Oviedo, Spain.....	48,103
Manchester, England.....	631,185	Nafa, Japan.....	43,132	Oxford, England.....	49,336
Mandalsey, India.....	183,618	Nagano, Japan.....	37,202		
Manila, P. I.....	219,928	Nagasaki, Japan.....	153,293	Pachuca, Mexico.....	37,487
Manipur, India.....	67,063	Nagoya, Japan.....	288,639	Padua, Italy.....	82,261
Manissa, Turkey in Asia.....	50,000	Nagpur, India.....	127,734	Paisley, Scotland.....	65,894
Mannheim, Germany.....	141,131	Nagy-Koros, Hungary.....	26,535	Pakhoi, China.....	30,000
Mantua, Italy.....	29,142	Nakchevan, Russia.....	40,384	Palembang, Sumatra.....	53,789
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	34,284	Namangan, Russia in Asia.....	61,906	Palermo, Italy.....	306,094
Maranhão, Brazil.....	29,308	Namur, Belgium.....	31,940	Palma, Spain.....	63,937
Maria Theresiopoli, Hungary.....	82,122	Nanchang, China.....	300,000	Palmas, Canary Islands.....	44,517
Mariapol, Russia.....	52,770	Nancy, France.....	102,559	Panama, Panama.....	30,000
Marsala, Italy.....	57,567	Nankin, China.....	270,000	Para, Brazil.....	100,000
Marseille, France.....	491,161	Nantes, France.....	132,990	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.....	32,585
Maskat, Arabia.....	60,000	Naples, Italy.....	563,540	Parana, Argentina.....	25,000
Massa, Italy.....	26,413	Nara, Japan.....	33,735	Paris, France.....	2,714,088
Matanzas, Cuba.....	45,282	Narbonne, France.....	27,670	Parma, Italy.....	49,340
Matsuyama, Japan.....	37,844	Nawangan, India.....	53,844	Partick, Scotland.....	54,274
Matsuyue, Japan.....	35,081	Negapatam, India.....	57,190	Patiala, India.....	53,545
Maulman, India.....	58,446	Neisset, Germany.....	24,367	Patna, India.....	134,785
Mayebeshi, Japan.....	41,771	Nelson, England.....	32,816	Patras, Greece.....	50,158
Mecca, Turkey in Asia.....	60,000	Neully, France.....	37,493	Pau, France.....	34,268

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—CONTINUED

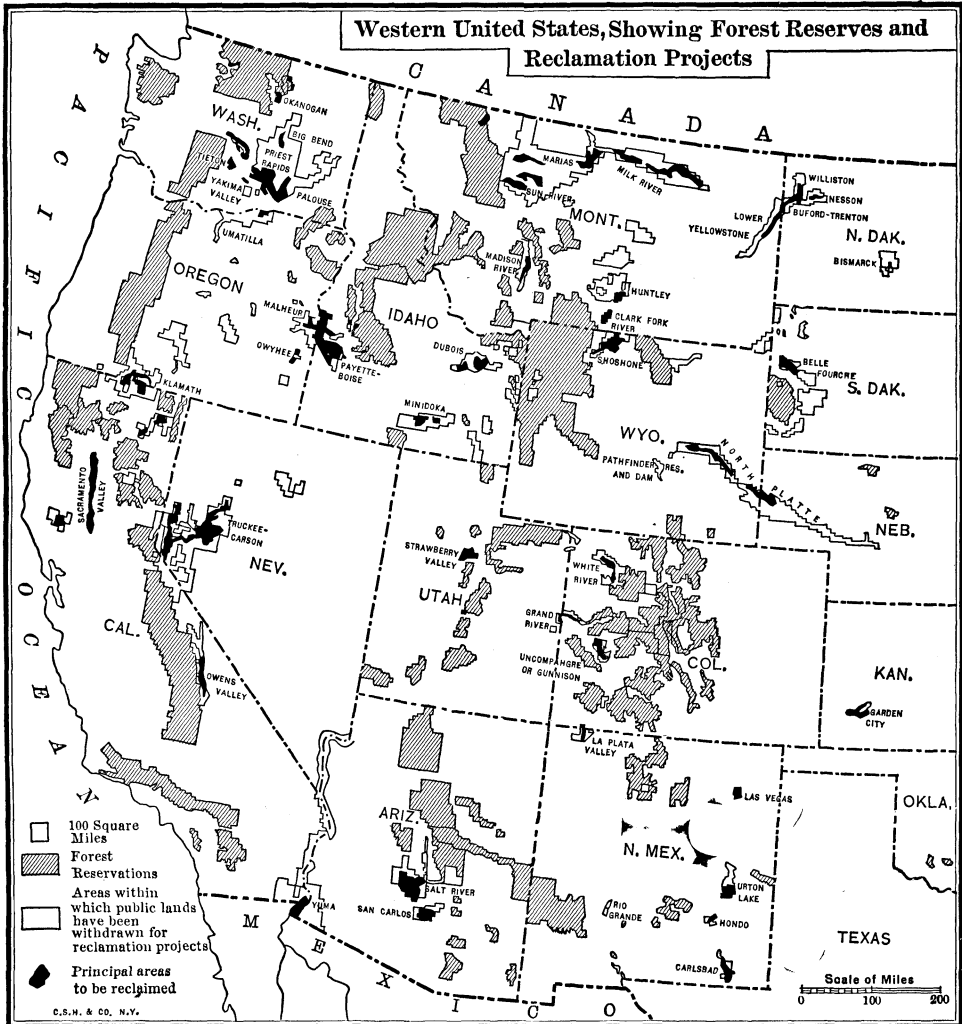
Pavia, Italy.....	35,447	Reading, England.....	77,674	Sapporo, Japan.....	55,304
Peking, China.....	1,600,000	Reggia, Emilia, Italy.....	58,490	Saragossa, Spain.....	99,118
Pelotas, Brazil.....	41,591	Reggio, Calabria, Italy.....	44,415	Saratof, Russia.....	143,431
Penang, Straits Settlements.....	94,086	Reichenberg, Austria.....	34,099	Sasebo, Japan.....	68,344
Penza, Russia.....	61,851	Remscheid, Germany.....	58,103	Sassari, Italy.....	38,268
Perigueux, France.....	31,976	Rennes, France.....	74,676	Savona, Italy.....	38,355
Perm, Russia.....	45,403	Resht, Persia.....	40,000	Scarborough, England.....	38,160
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	111,556	Reus, Spain.....	26,235	Schaerbeck, Belgium.....	66,617
Perpignan, France.....	36,157	Revel, Russia.....	66,202	Schiedam, Netherlands.....	28,290
Perth, Australia.....	42,474	Rheims, France.....	108,385	Schoneberg, Germany.....	95,998
Perth, Scotland.....	24,214	Rheydt, Germany.....	34,036	Schweidnitz, Germany.....	28,448
Perugia, Italy.....	61,385	Rhondda, Wales.....	113,735	Schwerin, Germany.....	38,672
Pesaro, Italy.....	25,103	Riazan, Russia.....	44,552	Sempalatinsk, Russia.....	26,350
Peshawar, India.....	95,147	Richmond, England.....	31,677	Sendai, Japan.....	100,231
Peterborough, England.....	30,870	Riga, Russia.....	282,943	Seoul, Korea.....	196,646
Pforzheim, Germany.....	43,351	Rimini, Italy.....	43,203	Seraing, Belgium.....	39,377
Philippopolis, East Roumelia.....	42,854	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	750,000	Serajevo, Austria-Hungary.....	41,174
Placenza, Italy.....	56,064	Rixdorf, Germany.....	90,422	Seres, Turkey.....	31,000
Ploesti, Roumania.....	25,000	Roanne, France.....	34,901	Sergievsk, Russia.....	31,413
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.....	34,678	Rochdale, England.....	89,390	Seville, Spain.....	148,315
Pilsen, Austria.....	68,079	Rochefort, France.....	36,458	Shahjahanpur, India.....	76,458
Pingyang, Korea.....	74,213	Rochester, England.....	30,622	Shanghai, China.....	651,000
Pinsk, Russia.....	27,938	Rome, Italy.....	462,783	Shasi, China.....	80,000
Plotskof, Russia.....	33,473	Rosario, Argentina.....	140,000	Shenfield, England.....	440,415
Piraeus, Greece.....	51,020	Rostock, Germany.....	54,735	Shimonoseki, Japan.....	48,280
Pirmasens, Germany.....	30,200	Rostof, Russia.....	119,889	Shiraz, Persia.....	50,004
Pisa, Italy.....	61,321	Rotherham, England.....	54,348	Shizwoka, Japan.....	48,744
Pistoia, Italy.....	62,608	Rotterdam, Netherlands.....	370,390	Sholapur, India.....	75,288
Plauen, Germany.....	73,891	Roubaix, France.....	124,365	Shusha, Russia.....	25,656
Ploesti, Roumania.....	42,687	Rozen, France.....	118,316	Siakot, India.....	57,958
Plymouth, England.....	116,000	Roulers, Belgium.....	23,245	Sianktan, China.....	850,000
Pnum Penh, Cambodia.....	50,000	Rowley Regis, England.....	34,669	Siena, Italy.....	28,355
Point de Galle, Ceylon.....	48,500	Rustchuk, Bulgaria.....	32,661	Simbirsk, Russia.....	44,111
Poitiers, France.....	39,886	Ryazan, Russia.....	25,223	Smireropol, Russia.....	66,876
Pola, Austria.....	45,205			Singan, China.....	875,000
Poltava, Russia.....	53,600	Saga, Japan.....	35,083	Singapore, Straits Settlements.....	193,089
Ponce, Porto Rico.....	27,952	Saharanpur, India.....	68,254	Siwas, Turkey in Asia.....	43,100
Pondichery, India.....	47,843	Salgon, Anam.....	50,870	Skutari, Turkey in Asia.....	80,000
Poona, India.....	153,320	St. Denis, France.....	60,808	Slivno, Eastern Roumelia.....	24,542
Pont-y-Pridd, Wales.....	32,319	St. Denis, Reunion Island.....	27,392	Smethwick, England.....	54,560
Port au Prince, Haiti.....	70,000	St. Etienne, France.....	146,559	Smichow, Austria.....	47,135
Port Arthur, China.....		St. Gallen, Switzerland.....	50,625	Smolensk, Russia.....	57,405
Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.....	32,859	St. Gilles, Belgium.....	56,750	Smyrna, Turkey in Asia.....	201,000
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	52,740	St. Helens, England.....	89,843	Sofia, Bulgaria.....	67,920
Porto Alegre, Brazil.....	100,000	St. John, New Brunswick.....	40,711	Solingen, Germany.....	45,260
Port of Spain, Trinidad.....	54,100	St. Johns, Newfoundland.....	29,594	Southampton, England.....	114,897
Porto Novo, Dahomey.....	50,000	St. Louis, Senegal.....	24,070	Southport, England.....	48,087
Port Said, Egypt.....	50,179	St. Nazaire, France.....	35,813	South Shields, England.....	100,300
Portsmouth, England.....	201,975	St. Nicolas, Belgium.....	32,767	Spandau, Germany.....	65,014
Posen, Germany.....	117,033	St. Owen, France.....	35,436	Spezia, Italy.....	65,612
Potosi, Bolivia.....	20,910	St. Petersburg, Russia.....	1,313,300	Srinagar, India.....	122,008
Potsdam, Germany.....	59,796	St. Quentin, France.....	50,278	Stanislav, Austria.....	29,956
Prague, Austria.....	201,589	Sakai, Japan.....	54,040	Stargard, Germany.....	28,875
Prato, Italy.....	51,453	Salem, India.....	70,621	Stavanger, Norway.....	80,613
Praya, Cape Verde Islands.....	20,000	Salerno, Italy.....	42,727	Stavropol, Russia in Asia.....	46,965
Presburg, Hungary.....	65,867	Salford, England.....	231,514	Stettin, Germany.....	210,702
Proston, England.....	115,721	Salonika, Turkey.....	105,000	Stockholm, Sweden.....	317,964
Pretoria, Transvaal.....	36,700	Saltillo, Mexico.....	23,996	Stockport, England.....	98,320
Prisrend, Turkey.....	50,000	Salzburg, Austria.....	33,067	Stockton-on-Tees, England.....	51,478
Prossnitz, Austria.....	24,343	Samarang, Java.....	89,286	Stoke-upon-Trent, England.....	90,478
Przemysl, Austria.....	46,295	Samara, Russia.....	91,672	Stolz, Germany.....	27,304
Pskof, Russia.....	30,983	Samarkand, Russia in Asia.....	58,194	Straalsund, Germany.....	31,178
Pueblo, Mexico.....	93,521	San Jose, Costa Rica.....	24,500	Strasbourg, Germany.....	151,041
		San Juan, Porto Rico.....	32,048	Stratford, England.....	43,000
		San Louis Potosi, Mexico.....	61,019	Stretford, England.....	36,348
		San Miguel, Salvador.....	24,768	Stryl, Austria.....	22,300
		San Salvador, Salvador.....	59,540	Stuttgart, Germany.....	176,639
		San Sebastian, Spain.....	37,812	Suchau, China.....	500,001
		Santa Ana, Salvador.....	48,120	Sucre, Bolivia.....	20,900
		Santa Cruz, Canary Island.....	38,419	Suez, Egypt.....	24,870
		Santa Fe, Argentina.....	25,000	Suit, Egypt.....	42,079
		Santander, Spain.....	54,694	Sumy, Russia.....	28,511
		Santiago, Chile.....	334,538	Sunderland, England.....	152,964
		Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.....	45,478	Surabaya, Java.....	146,940
		Santiago, Spain.....	24,927	Surakarta, Java.....	125,006
		Santo Domingo, S. Domingo.....	20,000	Surat, India.....	119,300
		Santos, Brazil.....	35,000	Swansea, Wales.....	96,284
		Sao Paulo, Brazil.....	150,934	Swatow, China.....	48,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—CONTINUED

Bwinton, England.....	45,906	Trapani, Italy.....	59,452	Volgoda, Russia.....	27,822
Sydney, Australia.....	508,501	Trebizond, Turkey in Asia.....	35,000	Volok, Russia.....	27,572
Syracuse, Italy.....	32,687	Treves, Germany.....	43,506	Voronezh, Russia.....	84,146
Syzran, Russia.....	33,046	Treviso, Italy.....	33,987		
Szegedin, Hungary.....	102,991	Trichinopol, India.....	104,721	Wakayama, Japan.....	68,527
Szekesfevar, Hungary.....	32,167	Trient, Austria.....	24,868	Wakefield, England.....	41,554
Szentes, Hungary.....	31,308	Trieste, Austria.....	178,590	Wallasey, England.....	53,580
		Trikhala, Greece.....	21,149	Walsall, England.....	92,998
Tabriz, Persia.....	200,000	Tripoli, Tripoli.....	35,000	Walhamstow, England.....	95,125
Taganrog, Russia.....	58,298	Trivandrum, India.....	57,882	Warrington, England.....	68,301
Taiwan, Formosa.....	48,067	Trondhjem, Norway.....	38,180	Warsaw, Russia.....	756,424
Takamatsu, Japan.....	37,430	Troyes, France.....	53,146	Waterford, Ireland.....	27,947
Takasaki, Japan.....	35,228	Tsarsitsyn, Russia.....	67,650	Weimar, Germany.....	28,498
Talca, Chile.....	43,351	Tsu, Japan.....	36,108	Weissenfels, Germany.....	28,296
Tambof, Russia.....	49,203	Tucuman, Argentina.....	50,000	Wellington, New Zealand.....	52,580
Tammerfors, Finland.....	36,344	Tula, Russia.....	108,352	Wenchau, China.....	80,000
Tamsul, Formosa.....	100,000	Tunbridge Wells, England.....	33,388	West Bromwich, England.....	67,823
Tananarivo, Madagascar.....	55,579	Tunis, Tunis.....	176,500	West Ham, England.....	204,997
Tangier, Morocco.....	30,656	Turin, Italy.....	335,656	West Hartlepool, England.....	62,61
Tanjore, India.....	57,670	Tver, Russia.....	45,644	Wiesbaden, Germany.....	86,111
Tanta, Egypt.....	57,280	Tynemouth, England.....	51,514	Wigan, England.....	86,581
Taranto, Italy.....	60,733			Willesden, England.....	114,815
Tarbes, France.....	20,845	Udine, Italy.....	37,942	Wimbledon, England.....	41,604
Tarnopol, Austria.....	30,415	Ufa, Russia.....	49,961	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	90,204
Tarragona, Spain.....	26,285	Uapest, Hungary.....	41,858	Winterthur, Switzerland.....	25,066
Tashkent, Turkestan.....	156,414	Ulm, Germany.....	42,982	Withington, England.....	36,201
Tegucigalpa, Honduras.....	34,692	Uman, Russia.....	28,628	Witten, Germany.....	33,535
Teheran, Persia.....	280,000	Upsala, Sweden.....	24,150	Wolverhampton, England.....	99,456
Temesvar, Hungary.....	53,033	Uralsk, Russia.....	38,919	Wood Green, England.....	34,183
Teplitz, Austria.....	24,560	Uskup, Turkey.....	20,000	Worcester, England.....	46,623
Terama, Italy.....	24,563	Utrecht, Netherlands.....	112,796	Worms, Germany.....	40,705
Theodosia, Russia.....	27,236	Utsunomiya, Japan.....	35,953	Wuchang, China.....	800,000
Thorn, Germany.....	29,470			Wuchau, China.....	53,000
Tientsin, China.....	750,000	Valence, France.....	26,964	Wuhu, China.....	122,000
Tiflis, Russia.....	160,645	Valencia, Spain.....	213,530	Würzburg, Germany.....	75,469
Tilburg, Netherlands.....	45,625	Valencia, Venezuela.....	38,654		
Tilsit, Germany.....	34,539	Valenciennes, France.....	30,946	Yamagata, Japan.....	40,248
Tipton, England.....	30,543	Valetta, Malta.....	61,268	Yarkand, China.....	100,000
Tiraspol, Russia.....	29,323	Valladolid, Spain.....	68,790	Yarmouth, England.....	52,353
Tiumen, Russia in Asia.....	35,000	Valparaiso, Chile.....	143,760	Yaroslaw, Russia.....	70,610
Tlemcen, Algeria.....	35,468	Vancouver, Br. Columbia.....	26,133	Yeksk, Russia in Asia.....	35,446
Tobolsk, Russia in Asia.....	21,401	Varna, Bulgaria.....	33,443	Yekaterinburg, Russia.....	55,468
Tojama, Japan.....	56,275	Venice, Italy.....	151,840	Yekaterinoslaf, Russia.....	135,552
Tokat, Turkey in Asia.....	60,000	Versailles, France.....	54,952	Yelets, Russia.....	38,239
Tokyo, Japan.....	1,818,655	Verviers, Belgium.....	49,243	Yelzavethgrad, Russia.....	66,182
Tokushima, Japan.....	63,710	Viborg, Russia.....	22,312	Yezd, Persia.....	45,000
Toledo, Spain.....	23,393	Victoria, Br. Columbia.....	20,816	Yochau, China.....	20,000
Toluca, Mexico.....	29,904	Vicuna (Verona), Italy.....	74,271	Yokohama, Japan.....	326,035
Tomsk, Russia in Asia.....	65,530	Vienna, Austria.....	1,674,957	York, England.....	82,362
Toronto, Canada.....	208,040	Villanova, India.....	41,913	Yurief, Russia.....	42,812
Torquay, England.....	33,625	Villa Rica, Paraguay.....	25,000		
Tortosa, Spain.....	25,368	Vilna, Russia.....	162,633	Zaandam, Netherlands.....	23,517
Totonicapam, Guatemala.....	28,310	Vincennes, France.....	31,405	Zagazig, Egypt.....	35,715
Tottenham, England.....	102,519	Vinnitsa, Russia.....	34,060	Zanzibar, Zanzibar.....	50,000
Toulon, France.....	101,602	Vitebsk, Russia.....	66,143	Zhitomer, Russia.....	80,787
Toulouse, France.....	149,841	Vitoria, Spain.....	30,701	Zittau, Germany.....	30,975
Tour, France.....	64,695	Vladikavkas, Russia.....	49,924	Zurich, Switzerland.....	175,033
Tourcoing, France.....	79,243	Vladimir, Russia.....	82,626	Zwickau, Germany.....	62,567
Tournay, Belgium.....	30,940	Vladivostok, Russia in Asia.....	38,000	Zwolle, Netherlands.....	32,280

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE

Successful homemaking is but another name for the up-building of the Nation.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



The arid lands of the United States comprise about one-third of its entire area. These lands, rich in precious metals, are deficient in water and valueless for agricultural purposes. It is estimated that if they were brought under successful irrigation they would support a population greater than the present population of the whole country. During the last thirty years a crop-producing area of 10,000,000 acres has been reclaimed from the desert by private and corporate enterprise. Fifty thousand miles of irrigation canals with reser-

voirs and supplementary works have been built at a cost of more than \$90,000,000. Every year this rescued land returns a harvest valued at more than \$150,000,000 and gives homes to more than 2,000,000 people.

In 1902 the United States government, acting upon the advice of many statesmen and men of science, decided to assume the work of rescue of the great desert areas within its boundaries. This decision was made manifest in the act of Congress signed by President Roosevelt on June 17, 1902, entitled: "An Act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands." The states and territories involved in this scheme are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Briefly stated the main provisions of the above act are:

First. The proceeds from the sales of public lands in the sixteen states and territories above named are to be reserved, set aside, and appropriated as a special fund in the treasury to be known as the "reclamation fund."

Second. Under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the organization of the Reclamation Service of the U. S. Geological Survey to investigate and report on irrigation projects for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who may authorize construction and let contracts, providing there is available money in the fund.

Third. The return to the fund, by those acquiring possession of these lands, of the actual cost of each project by the sale of water rights, payments to be made in annual installments for a period of ten years.

Fourth. The holding of these lands for actual settlers under the homestead act; but the commutation provisions of the homestead laws do not apply to entries under this act.

Fifth. The sale of water rights to private land owners for no more than 160 acres on which said owner must actually reside, or of which he must be a bona fide occupant living in the near neighborhood thereof.

Sixth. The ultimate control by the people of the irrigation works, aside from the reservoirs, which are to remain government property.

As first enacted the acreage subject to individual entry was limited to not less than forty nor more than one hundred sixty acres. By a recent amendment the minimum acreage

has, under certain conditions, been reduced to ten acres.

Under the general terms of the act it was necessary that something should be done in each of the states or territories concerned and that, as far as practicable, the major portion of the fund derived from a state should be expended within its boundaries. The Reclamation Service, after examinations and surveys covering an area equal to two-fifths of the United States, reported estimates for twenty-four principal projects, in widely separated sections of the country, of which twenty-three, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are already under construction and one of them, the Truckee-Carson, has been partially completed and an important section formally opened.

President Roosevelt in his message to the officers and members of the Irrigation Congress held at Boise, Idaho, in September, 1906, thus summarized the work of the Reclamation Service: "The Reclamation Service, consisting of over 400 skilled engineers and experts in various lines, has been organized, and it is now handling the work with rapidity and effectiveness. Construction is already well advanced on twenty-three great enterprises in the arid states and territories. Over 1,000,000 acres of land have been laid out for irrigation, and of this 200,000 acres are now under ditch; 800 miles of canals and ditches and 30,000 feet of tunnel have been completed; and 16,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been moved. Detailed topographic surveys have been extended over 10,000 square miles of country within which the reclamation work is located, and 20,000 miles of level lines have been run. Three hundred buildings, including offices, and sleeping quarters for workmen, have been erected by the Reclamation Service, and about an equal number by contractors. Over 10,000 men and about 5,000 horses are at present employed."

In the following pages we give a partial account of the various projects of the Reclamation Service down to the middle of the year 1906. Projects of a magnitude far beyond the reach of the present reclamation fund will no doubt in time be authorized. In the meanwhile every effort of the engineers is now being concentrated in getting the water upon a sufficient area of irrigable land in each project to put it on a revenue-producing basis. To bring all the projects to this point will require upwards of \$40,000,000, which amount, it is estimated, will be available from the receipts from the sale of public lands for the years 1901-1908.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

ARIZONA.—The Salt River Project is the primary work of the service in Arizona and is one of the greatest engineering feats in the world. The work is well advanced. It will provide for the storage of water for irrigating approximately 160,000 acres of land. It involves the construction of Roosevelt Dam 240 feet high for the storage of 1,300,000 acre-feet of water, and of power plants for pumping water for irrigation in the lower valley. The dam site is on Salt River, about seventy miles above Phoenix and immediately below the mouth of Tonto Creek. This dam will back the water up Salt River about sixteen miles and up the Tonto nearly as far. It will produce a lake over twenty-five miles long and from one to two miles wide. The reservoir will have a capacity greater than that of any other artificial reservoir in the world. Water stored at this point will be turned down Salt River and flowing in the river bed for forty-four miles will then be diverted through canals to the irrigable lands.

The San Carlos Project is for a reservoir on the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona below the mouth of San Carlos Creek on Gila River. A dam at this point will impound about 240,000 acre-feet of water which can be turned down Gila River and taken out for use in the broad valley in the vicinity of Florence and on the Gila River Indian Reservation near Sacaton.

The Yuma Project is described under California.

CALIFORNIA.—The Klamath Project begun during 1906 in southern Oregon and northern California derives its water supply from two distinct sources, and for this reason is naturally divided into two distinct units, which for convenience have been called the "upper" and "lower" project. The net area of irrigable lands included in the upper project, according to preliminary surveys, is 48,356 acres. These lands include Langells, Yonna, and upper Poe valleys. The source of water supply for the upper project is Clear Lake reservoir, on Lost River, in California, which it is planned to supplement by the Horse Fly reservoir, on Miller Creek in Oregon. All lands to be irrigated in the upper project are situated in the State of Oregon. The net

irrigable area of the lower project as determined from preliminary surveys, is 188,045 acres, situated in Klamath and lower Poe valleys. It is proposed to include in the lower project all lands in Poe Valley which can be made tributary to the water supply of that project and to irrigate about 15,000 acres of additional lands by pumping. The irrigable lands in Klamath Valley extend from the upper end of the valley at Klamath Falls, to Keno, Oregon, and include irrigable areas on each side of the river. The Lower Klamath and Tule lakes, portions of the beds of which it is proposed to reclaim, are included within this valley and extend into the State of California. The water supply for the lower project is Upper Klamath Lake; the point of diversion will be made at the head of Link River about one and a half miles above the town of Klamath Falls.

The Sacramento Valley Project contemplates the irrigation of the entire Sacramento Valley so far as can be done without interference with navigation. The total area of this valley, exclusive of the Sutter Buttes and the channel surface of perennial streams, is 2,660,500 acres; of this amount 1,978,200 acres are above all overflow. Approximately 40,000 acres are now irrigated, while the area that can ultimately be irrigated probably exceeds 2,000,000 acres. For the purpose of storing the flood waters, six reservoir sites have been located and surveyed on the Coast Range streams, which enter the valley from the west, five sites on the Pit River and tributaries, and one site on the main Sacramento River at Iron Canyon above Red Bluff.

The Owens Valley Project includes pumping, drainage, and storage plans in Owens Valley on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada in Inyo County. It is estimated that this project will bring 80,000 acres of land under irrigation.

The Yuma Project is in the lower valley of the Colorado in Arizona and California, where climate, soil, and products resemble those of the Nile Valley. The work on this project is being vigorously prosecuted. Across the Colorado River the government is throwing a dam of East India weir type, a huge mass of masonry resting upon sand. The Laguna dam will have an extreme length across channel of 4,780 feet. Its height will be nineteen feet, and its length up and down stream three hundred forty-six feet. • The diversion headworks will be on both sides of the river, connecting with two canal systems, which will supply lands in both states and

bring under irrigation about 100,000 acres. About seventy-three and a half miles of levees on both sides of the Colorado and Gila rivers will be built to provide against the annual inundation of the bottom lands.

COLORADO.—The Uncompahgre Valley or Gunnison Project is located in Montrose and Delta counties, in western Colorado, on the western side of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. The water supply is from Gunnison and Uncompahgre rivers, from the former of which water will be taken by means of a tunnel six miles long, the longest and largest underground waterway of its kind in the world, beginning in the Grand Canyon of the Gunnison and ending in Uncompahgre Valley a few miles northeast of the town of Montrose. The water will be taken from the lower portion of the tunnel around the edge of the valley for the purpose of irrigating about 130,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of which is in private ownership in small tracts. More than half of the tunnel was finished on September 1st, 1906, and the entire project will be completed in 1908.

The Grand River Project contemplates the reclamation of approximately 60,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Grand Junction, on Grand River, in Mesa County, the water to be taken from Grand River about twenty miles above the town of Grand Junction.

The White River Project is intended to reclaim approximately 90,000 acres of land in northwestern Colorado, in Rio Blanco and Routt counties. The water is to be taken from White River about thirty miles above the town of Meeker.

IDAHO.—The Minidoka Project is located on Snake River in the southern part of Idaho, where it will reclaim about 130,000 acres of sage-brush land lying on both sides of the Snake River. The land was all public domain when the engineers designed the system, and made plans for the establishment of an ideal farming community.

Three town sites were laid out in the center of the tract on the new line of the Oregon Short Line Railway; the towns were platted with wide streets and boulevards, and parks and extensive areas for public buildings were reserved. All the agricultural lands were cut into farms of forty and eighty acres, so that the instant the tract is brought under cultivation it will become a densely populated agricultural community whose prosperity is assured by the unfailling water supply, which

will be furnished by the big government canals and ditches. At this point the Snake River was far below the surface, cutting its way through a canyon across the plain and to irrigate this section it was necessary to lift the river from its bed. A dam was laid across the stream at Minidoka Rapids, a great rock fill structure, thirty feet in height and six hundred and fifty feet long on top, which raised the water surface forty-seven feet at flood level and backed it up for thirty-five miles. When the gates in the diversion channel are lifted, the water will pass into the high line canals on both sides of the river and be led from them through hundreds of miles of laterals to every farm in the valley.

The Payette-Boise Project is in the valleys of the Payette and Boise rivers in Idaho. It will when completed bring 372,000 acres of land under irrigation. The work was begun during 1906 and will be vigorously prosecuted. The canal systems now in operation and irrigating about 100,000 acres are to be made a part of the project and utilized as feeders or laterals. Great dams in both the Payette and Boise rivers will hold back the floods and by a canal the waters of the Payette will be carried over into a reservoir in the Boise Valley to supplement the inadequate supply of the Boise River. It will require several years to complete this project.

The Dubois Project is located in the upper portion of Snake River Valley, southwest of Dubois, in Blaine and Fremont counties. It will reclaim about 200,000 acres of desert land owned by the United States, by means of a large canal heading on South Fork of Snake River, near St. Anthony.

KANSAS.—The Garden City Project is being constructed on Arkansas River near Garden City. The headgates of an irrigation canal, known as the Farmers' Ditch, which diverts water from Arkansas River to the uplands north and west of Garden City, have been constructed at this point. This canal has a maximum capacity of two hundred second-feet and is used during the irrigation season whenever there is water in Arkansas River; but the unreliability of the perennial flow of the river at this point makes the use of the canal uncertain. A pumping plant is therefore being erected to recover an average of one hundred second-feet of ground water, during the irrigation season of five months, to be delivered into the Farmers' Ditch. The water for this project must be recovered from the underflow waters of the Arkansas Valley, which lie in gravel deposits existing below the

bed of the river. It is therefore necessary to sink several hundred wells from which the water will be pumped, and discharged into a collecting conduit. The wells are scattered along the line for nearly five miles. This is the first reclamation project authorized in which it is necessary to pump the water, and is the only project in which the water must be recovered from wells and not from a surface stream. At least 15,000 and possibly 20,000 acres of land can be reached from the present canal.

MONTANA.—The Milk River Project contemplates reclaiming over 250,000 acres in Northern Montana. The Reclamation Service plans propose storing the flood waters of the St. Mary River by constructing one or more earthen dams at the outlet of the St. Mary Lakes, and conducting the water by means of a canal twenty-four miles long, to the North Fork of Milk River. The general plan for the irrigation of the valley comprises the construction of the Chain Lakes reservoir, which will store the flood waters of Milk River and any of the stored waters of St. Mary River that may be turned into it. The water will be turned out of the reservoir and allowed to continue down the main channel of Milk River. Two diversion systems are planned for the valley, one, known as the Chinook system, comprising the Chinook north and south canals, heading three miles southeast of the town of Chinook, and the other, known as the Dodson system, comprising two canals from each bank of the stream, heading about twenty-two miles west of the town of Malta.

The Marias Project for the development of Marias River was at first considered as a connecting link between the St. Mary basin and the lower Milk River Valley. As a result of later surveys it is now believed best to consider the diversions from Marias River as a separate project not connected with the Milk River project. The plans include an earthen dam in what is known as the Sandstone Canyon of the Marias, a storage reservoir of 450,730 acre-feet, and extensive diversion canals.

The Sun River Project will reclaim 240,000 acres in Cascade and Lewis and Clarke counties. A large percentage of this land is public domain and the irrigable area is a broad prairie extending from the Teton River on the north to the Sun River on the south, a distance of thirty miles, and from the Rocky Mountains on the west to the Missouri River on the east, a distance of seventy miles.

The Clarke Fork Project will cover lands in the valley of Clarke Fork River which is contiguous to that section in northern Wyoming which is embraced in the Shoshone project. Canal construction and a storage system will be necessary and, owing to the condition of the fund available for Montana schemes, the work will not be undertaken for some time.

The Lower Yellowstone Project, construction under way, includes about 70,000 acres along the left or west side of Yellowstone River, extending from a point about twenty miles below Glendive to the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. The plans for the development of this work contemplate the construction of a diversion dam and a main canal sixty-seven miles long, with a lateral and distributive system. The dam is to be a rock-filled, timber-cribbed structure across the Yellowstone River at the headworks of the canal, about eighteen miles northeast of Glendive, and, according to a contract made by the government, it will be completed by February 1, 1909.

The Huntley Project will bring under irrigation 50,000 acres of land in the Yellowstone Valley which extends in a compact body from Huntley to Bull Mountain station on the Northern Pacific Railway. The land lies south of the Yellowstone River, at an altitude of about 3,000 feet above sea level, within the ceded strip of the Crow Indian Reservation. The plans call for pumping plants, a main canal to divert water from Yellowstone River, and distributing canals..

The Madison River Project is designed to irrigate approximately 150,000 acres of land along Madison and Missouri rivers in western Montana. The plan in brief is to construct a storage dam in Madison River Canyon, the stored water to be discharged into Madison River as required, and at a point about seven miles below the dam, near the mouth of Cottonwood Gulch, diverted by means of a weir into a canal on the west bank of the river. This canal will run in a northerly direction along the left bank of Madison River for about thirty miles, crossing the Jefferson River by a siphon over three miles long in the vicinity of Willow Creek, and thence parallel but at some distance from the west bank of Missouri River to a point on McClellan Creek, into which its waters discharge. For about two and one-half miles the channels of McClellan and Prickly Pear creeks will be used, the waters being diverted from Prickly Pear Creek near East Helena, the canal then encircling Prickly Pear Valley, and discharging into a coulee at its lower end.

NEBRASKA.—The North Platte Project contemplates, first, the storing of all the surplus water of the North Platte River, with the regulation of the flow of the stream to meet the requirements of irrigation, power, or domestic uses; and, second, the diversion of the regulated flow from the river, at points lower down, into canals for the irrigation of lands in both Nebraska and Wyoming. The North Platte River rises in northern Colorado, flows northward into Wyoming nearly to the center of the State, and then turns eastward and flows southeastward into Nebraska. From the center of Wyoming it receives the Sweetwater River, which passes through valleys and occasional narrow gorges, and joins the North Platte at the entrance of the narrow canyon about fifty miles above Casper. The plans for this project, now under construction, involve the great Pathfinder Dam and Reservoir, and an inter-state canal one hundred and forty miles long which will carry water to 200,000 acres of land in eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska. The Pathfinder Dam, three miles below the mouth of the Sweetwater is located in a narrow solid-rock box canyon. It will have a height of two hundred and ten feet and will create a reservoir storing more than 1,000,000 acre-feet of water.

NEW MEXICO.—The Carlsbad Project contemplates the furnishing of water to about 20,000 acres of land that are under the irrigation system of the Pecos Irrigation Company. These lands have been irrigated, but a series of accidents to the works of the company made the delivery of the water uncertain and produced a condition that it felt unable to remedy in a permanent manner. In order to prevent the cultivated lands again becoming desert, the Reclamation Service was asked to take over the works and put them in proper condition. The work on the project has been pushed rapidly, a full head of water was delivered to the farms in the vicinity of Malaga during the summer of 1906 and the main canal is finished.

The Hondo Project is located on Hondo River, a tributary of Pecos River, in southeastern New Mexico, about twelve miles southwest from the town of Roswell, in Chaves County. The work on this project is about finished and over 10,000 acres of land will be under full irrigation in 1907.

The Rio Grande Project proposes to store the flood waters of the Rio Grande. A concrete dam will be built across the Rio Grande near Eagle, New Mexico, about one

hundred miles above the city of El Paso, Texas. A canal system will irrigate 180,000 acres of rich valley land.

The Urton Lake Project is on Pecos River in eastern New Mexico, about sixty miles north of Roswell, the lands lying in Guadalupe and Chaves counties. About 60,000 acres of land can be reclaimed by this project which involves the construction of a dam, and a canal about thirty-five miles long. The flood waters will be stored in a large natural basin or reservoir provided with an outlet tunnel and distributing canals.

The Las Vegas Project is situated on what is commonly known as the "Las Vegas Grant." It is proposed to conduct the water about five miles north of the town of Las Vegas and here impound it by means of a dam constructed across a narrow point in an arroyo.

The La Plata Valley Project is located on La Plata River, in San Juan County, in northwestern New Mexico. The development of this project contemplates the reclamation of approximately 50,000 acres of land.

NEVADA.—The Truckee-Carson Project in western Nevada was the first of the great irrigation works undertaken by the government. In their entirety the plans of this project contemplate the reclamation, by means of a vast storage and canal system, of 400,000 acres of land. The principal water supply for western Nevada comes from the mountains of California near the western boundary of the State. The main streams are Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers. These converge toward the desert lands and disappear in sinks or lakes at altitudes of about 3,000 feet. Around these sinks are broad bodies of arid land, much of it of excellent quality when watered. A number of reservoir sites on the headwaters of Truckee and Carson rivers have been surveyed and opportunities for diverting the water have been examined. The most important point at which water may be stored is in Lake Tahoe, which is crossed by the State boundary, being partly in California and partly in Nevada. Work on the construction of the Lake Tahoe outlet was begun in 1905. Work on the Truckee-Carson project has been rapidly advanced and one important section was completed on June 17, 1905, the third anniversary of the signing of the Reclamation Act. The portion of the project opened on that date formed a complete system. It consists of a canal thirty-one miles long which takes the waters of the Truckee River over

into Carson Valley, to a storage reservoir with a capacity of 286,000 acre-feet. Four and a half miles below this reservoir site the combined waters of the Truckee and Carson rivers are to be led out upon the plains in two canals, one on each side of the river. The north side canal will have a capacity of 400 cubic feet per second and will irrigate approximately 40,000 acres of land, and the south side canal with a capacity of 1,500 cubic feet per second, will irrigate 160,000 acres. It is a portion of these lands which was formally opened to the public as stated above.

NORTH DAKOTA.—The Buford-Trenton Project will irrigate about 27,000 acres, extending eastward from the Montana-North Dakota State line about fourteen miles, and northward from Missouri River from two to four miles. It is proposed to pump the water supply from Missouri River at a point about a mile east of the Montana-North Dakota State line and deliver it into three canals at approximately 25, 70 and 110 foot lifts. It is probable that the Trenton flat will have a separate pumping plant, to lift the water to the ridge which runs through this part of the project.

The Williston Project heads at Williston, on the north side of the Missouri, and covers the river benches, which extend four or five miles to the east and west, and about twenty miles of Little Muddy Creek Valley, which extends due north from Williston and is approximately three miles wide. The project embraces about 40,000 acres, but is capable of extension to flats on the other side of the river, making a total of approximately 70,000 acres.

The Nesson Project covers an area of about 25,000 acres of bench land situated about thirty miles east of Williston, the larger part being on the north side of the Missouri River, from which the water will be pumped.

The Bismarck Project lies in the vicinity of Bismarck. It will supply from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of irrigable land at elevations varying from twenty-five to sixty-five feet above the low-water plane of the Missouri River at that point. It will be a system of pumping and storage.

OKLAHOMA CONDITIONS.—Irrigation in Oklahoma under the terms of the Reclamation Act has been delayed because all of the examinations and surveys that have been made have failed so far to develop a practical project from an economic stand point. The engineers are continuing their investigations

and will soon be able to make a full report upon the Red River project. They will also make investigations as to the quantity and quality of underground waters with reference to their use for irrigation. The surveys and investigations in Oklahoma will not cease until a practicable project is found or it is demonstrated that the proper conditions do not exist for economical irrigation.

OREGON.—The Umatilla Project, now in process of construction in the northeastern part of the State, embraces 20,000 acres immediately south of Columbia River and east of Umatilla River. The engineering work in connection with this project consists of a feed canal from Umatilla River to the Cold Springs reservoir, and a distribution system. The works are of simple character and capable of being constructed in a short time.

The Malheur Project contemplates the reclamation of about 90,000 acres of lands of Malheur Valley from above the town of Vale to Snake River. The plans involve the storage of flood waters of Malheur River and its tributaries.

The Owyhee Project lies immediately south of the area covered by the Malheur project and the lands extend south along Snake River to and including the lands about the mouth of Sucker and Jump creeks, Idaho. This project is involved with the Malheur project and is one of storage and distribution of flood waters.

The Klamath Project is described under California.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The Belle Fourche Project will secure the reclamation of 85,000 acres of choice lands to the north of the Black Hills, in Butte and Meade counties, South Dakota. It involves the construction of the highest earthen embankment in the world, over one hundred and fifteen feet high, more than one mile in length, and twenty feet wide on top. This great dike will create a lake about twenty miles long by five miles wide and in places more than one hundred feet deep. The waters of the Belle Fourche River will pass into this lake and will then be diverted in canals of sufficient capacity to furnish water to all the Government, State, and private lands that are now signed up under them.

UTAH.—The Utah Lake Project deals with the supply of water for southern Salt Lake and Utah Lake valleys. The Bear

Lake Project is concerned with the water supply for Cache and northern Salt Lake valleys and involves some lands in southern Idaho. During 1905 some very important conclusions were reached relative to the reclamation projects for Utah. By the end of the field season of 1904 the two above named projects were very thoroughly understood so far as engineering problems were concerned, and these results, together with the review of water-right matters and other complicating elements, led to the conclusion that neither could be put under construction for some years to come.

The Strawberry Valley Project will utilize the waters of Strawberry River for about 50,000 acres in the southern part of Utah County to the south and southeast of Utah Lake. The storage of Strawberry River will be accomplished by a dam across the Strawberry a few miles above the mouth of Indian Creek. The dam, as projected, will be a loose-rock structure with concrete core wall and backed with earth. The waters stored back of this dam in a natural reservoir will be 100,000 acre-feet. An adequate spillway site is available some distance from the dam, the discharge from the spillway to be into Indian Creek. From the reservoir the water will be drawn through a tunnel 19,500 feet long, terminating in the head of Diamond Creek, a branch of Spanish Fork.

WASHINGTON.—The Okanogan Project for the storage and distribution of the waters of Salmon River, will irrigate about 9,000 acres of land in northern Washington, lying along the right bank of Okanogan River.

The Yakima Valley Project involves the Yakima Valley where private irrigation schemes are in a high stage of development. Notwithstanding this fact about three-fourths of the land in this valley aggregating 500,000 acres, is still unirrigated, which, with storage facilities at hand, can be considered irrigable. Projects have been formed for the storage of the waters of the Yakima, Tieton, and Natches rivers and their tributaries. The **Sunnyside**

Subproject, the Leadbeater Subproject, and the Kittitas Subproject deal with lands in the same section and are more-or-less involved with the Yakima project.

The Priest Rapids Project contemplates the irrigation of desert land lying in Douglas, Benton, and Franklin counties in the central part of Washington. The gross acreage under the project is nearly 160,000 acres, and the plans involve pumping and storage plants with a system of gravity canals.

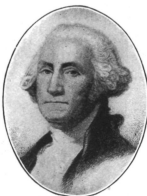
The Big Bend Project contemplates the irrigation of a large area of land lying in the Big Bend of Columbia River. Water will be diverted from Spokane River and from Coeur de'Aline Lake.

The Palouse Project involves 100,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Pasco, lying between the Columbia and Snake rivers. Water will be taken from the Palouse River and the plans involve storage reservoirs and canal system.

WYOMING.—The Shoshone Project will provide storage and diversion facilities for a portion of the surplus water of Shoshone River to reclaim the public land on the north side of the river, extending from the mouth of Shoshone Canyon to Frannie Station on the Burlington Railroad, a distance of about fifty miles, and covering an area of approximately 282,000 acres. At the head of Shoshone Canyon is being erected Shoshone Dam, a concrete masonry arch, the highest structure of its kind in the world. It will lock a very narrow canyon and the water impounded behind the dam will be first conducted sixteen miles down the main channel of the river and then diverted by means of a tunnel three and a half miles long out upon the land to be irrigated. This tunnel is ten feet square in cross sections and will have a capacity of 2,000 acre-feet of water every twenty-four hours. Construction work is being rapidly pushed.

The North Platte Project, involving the construction of the great Pathfinder Dam and reservoir, is described under Nebraska.

**PRESIDENTS
OF THE**



**UNITED
STATES.**

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President of the United States: born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, 22nd of February, 1732; died at Mount Vernon, 14th of December, 1799. He was the son of Augustine Washington, a Virginia planter. He left school when about sixteen years of age; was engaged in surveying 1748-51; was appointed adjutant of Virginia troops in 1751; inherited Mount Vernon on the death of his brother in 1752; was made commander of a military district of Virginia in 1753; was sent on a mission to the French authorities beyond the Allegheny river, 1753-54; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1754; had a successful skirmish with the French and defended Fort Necessity, but was obliged to surrender on July 3, 1754; was a volunteer aide-de-camp to Braddock in 1755 in the battle of the Monongahela, and through his skill and knowledge of frontier warfare, saved the survivors of that disastrous engagement; commanded on the frontier, 1755-57; and led the advance guard in Forbes's expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758. In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis and settled as a planter at Mount Vernon. He was elected a delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and to the Continental Congresses of 1774-75; became commander-in-chief of the Continental forces at Cambridge in July, 1775; and compelled the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776. His army was defeated in the battle of Long Island in August, 1776, and at White Plains in the October following. He retreated across New Jersey to Pennsylvania and crossing the Delaware surprised the Hessians at Trenton, December 26; won the victory of Princeton,

January, 1777; was defeated at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777; wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-78; fought the drawn battle of Monmouth in 1778; compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; resigned his commission as commander-in-chief in 1783 and retired to Mount Vernon. In 1787 he was president of the Constitutional Convention; was unanimously elected President of the United States in February, 1789, and inaugurated at New York, April 30, 1789; was unanimously re-elected in 1793. His administrations were occupied with the establishment of the new government under the Constitution, and the regulation of finance and commerce. Among the important events were the admission of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Indian wars, the "whiskey insurrection," and the Jay treaty. In September, 1796, he issued his farewell address to the people. In 1798 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in anticipation of a war with France.

"It was always known by his friends, and it was soon acknowledged by the whole nation and by the English themselves, that in Washington America had found a leader who could be induced by no earthly motive to tell a falsehood, or to break an engagement, or to commit any dishonorable act. Men of this moral type are happily not rare, and we have all met them in our experience; but there is scarcely another instance in history of such a man's having reached and maintained the highest position in the convulsions of civil war and of a great popular agitation."—*Locky*, England in the XVIIIth Century.



JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, second President of the United States: born at Braintree (Quincy), Massachusetts, 30th of October, 1735; died at Quincy, Massachusetts, 4th of July, 1826. The son of a small farmer, he was graduated from Harvard College in 1755, taught school, studied law, was active in opposing the Stamp Act, was counsel for the soldiers charged with murder in connection with the "Boston massacre" of 1770, and became a leader of the patriot party. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the Revolutionary congress of Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the first and second Continental Congresses. In the Continental Congress of 1775 he proposed Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces. He was one of the committee of five which drew up and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1777 he was appointed commissioner to France; negotiated a treaty with the Netherlands in 1782; was one of the negotiators of the treaties with Great Britain, 1782-83; negotiated a treaty with Prussia; and was appointed United States minister to England in 1785. He was Federal Vice-President, 1789-97 and was elected as Federal candidate for President in 1796. His administration was a stormy one owing partly to the treacherous course of the French Directory toward the United States minister, partly to dissension in his cabinet, and partly to the rivalry of Hamilton. The Alien and Sedition Acts added to his unpopularity but his lofty patriotism and sincerity have never been questioned. In 1800 he was again the Federal candidate for President but was defeated and retired to Quincy in 1801.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, third President of the United States: born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, 2nd of April, 1743; died at Monticello, Albemarle County, Virginia, 4th of July, 1826. He was graduated from William and Mary College, studied law, and entered upon its practice. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1769-75 and became active in the Revolutionary agitation. He drafted the instructions to the Virginia delegates to the first Continental Congress. He was a delegate to the second Continental Congress of 1775-76 and drew up the Declaration of Independence. He was again in the House of Burgesses, 1776-78, and was governor of Virginia, 1779-81; was a member of Congress, 1783-84; United States minister to France, 1785-89, while there writing his "Notes on Virginia" and witnessing the outbreak of the French Revolution; and secretary of state, 1790-93. In the ensuing years he became the founder and central figure of the Democratic-Republican party which was formed in opposition to the Federalists. He was Vice-President, 1797-1801, and President two terms, 1801-09. His administrations were marked by the abolition of some usages of an aristocratic tendency, by the war with Tripoli, the Louisiana Purchase, the Lewis and Clark expedition for the exploration of the northwest, the "Chesapeake" incident, the reduction of the national debt, and the embargo. In his later life he was interested in educational work and superintended the founding of the University of Virginia. His political theories have exerted a powerful influence upon public life in America.



JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, fourth President of the United States: born at Port Conway, Virginia, 16th of March, 1751; died at Montpelier, Virginia, 28th of June, 1836. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1771 and for a few years thereafter pursued his studies in Hebrew, theology, philosophy, and law. In 1774 he was a member of the Committee of Public Safety for Orange County, Virginia; in 1776 was an influential delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of Virginia; was a member of the first Virginia legislature; was a delegate to Congress from Virginia, 1780-83; and to the Constitutional Convention of 1787; and had much influence in framing and shaping the Constitution, while later the keen analysis and clear cut arguments, put forth in his writings and speeches, were potent factors in securing its adoption; was member of Congress from Virginia, 1797; drew up the Virginia Resolutions of 1798; was secretary of state, 1801-09; was elected President as Democratic candidate in 1808; and was re-elected in 1812. Madison was a man of peace and it was not until after many diplomatic attempts to bring about an understanding with England that he yielded to popular pressure and consented to the War of 1812. The greater part of his second administration was devoted to that conflict, and party strife became very bitter. The Peace of Ghent in 1814 left the country practically where it was before the war, "its boundary unchanged, its international rights still undefined." But Madison's services to the struggling young Republic place him in the first rank of her statesmen.



JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, fifth President of the United States: born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, 28th of April, 1758; died at New York 4th of July, 1831. He was descended from Scotch cavalier stock. Having entered William and Mary College, he left his course unfinished to serve in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly in 1782; was a member of Congress from Virginia, 1783-86; was a member of the Virginia ratification convention in 1788, where he earnestly opposed the centralizing features of the Constitution; was United States senator from Virginia, 1790-94; was United States minister to France, 1794-96; was governor of Virginia, 1799-1802; was one of the negotiators of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; was United States minister to Great Britain, 1803-07; was again governor of Virginia in 1811; was secretary of state under Madison, 1811-17, and secretary of war, 1814-15; was elected President as the candidate of the Democratic-Republican party in 1816; and was re-elected in 1820. The period of his first administration is known as the "era of good feeling." His administrations were distinguished by the acquisition of Florida from Spain in 1819, the admission of the states of Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri. The discussion preceding the passage of the Missouri Compromise in that trial of strength between the slave and free states created bitter political strife. The promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine was more far-reaching in its effects than any other act of his useful, busy life and secured his title to fame. President Monroe's later years were passed away from his native state.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth President of the United States; born at Braintree, Massachusetts, 11th of July, 1767; died at Washington, D. C., 23rd of February, 1848. He was the son of John Adams, second President of the United States. In his early life he was taken abroad by his father; studied at the University of Leyden, and at fourteen began his public career as secretary to Francis Dana, United States minister to Russia. He was graduated from Harvard in 1788; was admitted to the bar in 1791, and began to write on public affairs. He was minister to Holland, 1794-97; was minister to Prussia, 1797-1801; United States senator, 1803-08; was appointed minister to Russia in 1809; was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent; was United States minister to England, 1815-17; and secretary of state to President Monroe, 1817-25. In the election of 1824 though he received but 84 electoral votes to 99 for Andrew Jackson, he was, by a coalition of his followers with the supporters of Clay, chosen President by the House of Representatives. Adams's administration was marked by intelligence, firmness, and integrity. It was, however, a stormy one owing to the bitter attacks of his enemies in Congress and to his own unbending and aggressive character. He favored protection, and internal improvements at Federal expense. He failed of reelection in 1828 but in 1831, at the age of sixty-four, he entered Congress as an independent member for the Quincy district in Massachusetts, which he represented till his death. He was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1834.



ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, seventh President of the United States; born at the Waxhaw settlement, North Carolina, 15th of March, 1767; died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee, 8th of June, 1845. He began his military career at the age of thirteen at the battle of Hanging Rock. He was member of Congress from Tennessee, 1796-97; United States senator, 1797-98; justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1798-1804; defeated the Creeks at Talladega in 1813, and at Emuckfau, and Horseshoe Bend in 1814; captured Pensacola from the English in 1814; defeated the English at New Orleans in January, 1815; conducted a campaign against the Seminoles, 1817-18; was appointed governor of Florida Territory in 1821; was United States senator from Tennessee, 1823-25; was an unsuccessful candidate for President, in 1824; was elected as the Democratic candidate for President in 1828; and was re-elected in 1832. He instituted the "spoils system" in national politics by discharging nearly 700 office-holders during the first year of his administration as against seventy-four removals by all the preceding Presidents. In July, 1832, he vetoed a bill for renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. On December 11, 1832, he issued a proclamation in answer to the nullification ordinance passed by South Carolina, declaring void certain obnoxious duties on imports. In this proclamation he announced his determination to enforce the Federal laws, and following the proclamation he ordered United States troops to Charleston and Augusta, thus bringing about the submission of the nullifiers.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, eighth President of the United States: born at Kinderhook, New York, 5th of December, 1782; died at Kinderhook, 24th of July, 1862. He was eminent in his State both as a lawyer and as a Democratic politician; was an adroit party manager and often styled the "Little Magician." He was admitted to the bar in 1803; became surrogate of Columbia County in 1808; entered the New York State senate in 1812, and was re-elected to that body in 1816; was attorney-general of New York State, 1815-19; was United States senator from New York, 1821-28; was an influential member of the New York State constitutional convention in 1821; was governor of New York, 1828-29; was secretary of state under President Jackson, 1829-31; was sent as minister to Great Britain in 1831, but soon returned, owing to the rejection of his nomination by the United States Senate; was elected with Jackson for the latter's second term, serving as Vice-President, 1833-37; was elected as Democratic candidate for President in 1836 and served 1837-41. During his administration the country was troubled by the disastrous financial panic of 1837. Among the important features of his administration were the establishment of the independent treasury system, for which Mr. Van Buren deserved great credit, and the pre-emption law. Mr. Van Buren was again candidate for President in 1840 but was defeated by General William Henry Harrison. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1844; and the unsuccessful candidate of the Free-soil party for President in 1848.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth President of the United States: born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, 9th of February, 1773; died at Washington, D. C., 4th of April, 1841. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was educated at Hampden Sidney College; entered the army, and fought at Wayne's victory of 1794. In 1798 he became secretary of the Northwest Territory, and in 1799-1800 represented that Territory in Congress; was governor of the new Indiana Territory in 1800; was still governor when the Indian outbreak occurred, and his victory at Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, gave him national prominence. In the war of 1812 he was major-general, first of Kentucky militia, and then in the regular army. He defended Fort Meigs against the British in 1813, and achieved his second military triumph by defeating Proctor and Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames. He was a member of Congress from Ohio, 1816-19; was United States senator, 1825-28; was made United States minister to Colombia, 1828-29; and was defeated by Van Buren as the Whig candidate for President in 1836. In December, 1839, the Whig party again put him forward as candidate for the presidency against Mr. Van Buren. The campaign of which the slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," was one of enthusiastic demonstration for the "log cabin and hard cider" candidate and he succeeded president Van Buren on March 4, 1841. He held office but one month, falling a victim to the fatigue incident to the campaign and the clamor of office seekers.



JOHN TYLER.



JAMES KNOX POLK.

JOHN TYLER, tenth President of the United States: born at Greenway, Charles City County, Virginia, 29th of March, 1790; died at Richmond, Virginia, 18th of June, 1862. He was educated at William and Mary College; was admitted to the bar in 1809; was member of the Virginia legislature, 1811-16; volunteered for the defense of Richmond in 1813; was member of Congress from Virginia, 1816-21; was a member of the legislature, 1823-25; was governor of Virginia, 1825-27; and was United States senator from Virginia, 1827-36. He opposed the tariff, the bank, and the Force Bill, and resigned in February, 1836, because of unwillingness to obey instructions of the Virginia legislature to vote for the "expunging resolution." He received 47 electoral votes in 1836 as candidate of the "States-rights Whigs" for Vice-President; was returned to the Virginia legislature in 1838; and was nominated by the Whigs as candidate for Vice-President in December, 1839. The death of President Harrison on April 4, 1841, one month after his inauguration, left Mr. Tyler President of the United States. His administration was marked by the quarrel with the leaders of the Whig party; the veto of the fiscal bank bills in 1841; veto of the protective bill in 1842; the Ashburton treaty; and the annexation of Texas. He was nominated for President by a Democratic convention in 1842, but subsequently withdrew. He was made peace commissioner by President Buchanan in 1861; was president of the peace convention in February, 1861; favored secession of Virginia; and was made a member of the Confederate provisional congress. His death occurred during the first year of the Civil War.

JAMES KNOX POLK, eleventh President of the United States: born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, 2nd of November, 1795; died at Nashville, Tennessee, 15th of June, 1849. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina and became a lawyer in Tennessee, having been admitted to the bar in 1820. He represented Tennessee as a Democratic member of Congress, 1825-1839; was chairman of the Ways and Means committee; was speaker of the House of Representatives, 1835-39; was governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841; was defeated candidate for governor in 1841 and again in 1843. In 1844 the Democrats selected Mr. Polk as a "safe," compromise candidate for the presidency. The election was a close, hard struggle, with Mr. Clay, the great compromiser, as the Whig candidate. It ended in a victory for Mr. Polk, who had 175 electoral votes. He was inaugurated March 4, 1845, and his administration was one of great interest. The Mexican war, in which President Polk thoroughly believed, was vigorously prosecuted and its termination resulted in the acquisition by the United States of California and other Mexican territory. The boundary between Oregon and Canada, which had long been a subject of controversy between England and the United States, was peaceably settled by treaty in 1846. The revenue "Walker Tariff" received his approval, but he vetoed river and harbor bills in 1846 and 1847. As his term was nearing its end, gold was discovered in California and the movement of population to the westward greatly accelerated. Mr. Polk lived but a few months after his retirement from office.



ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States: born in Orange County, Virginia, 24th of September, 1784; died at Washington, D. C., 9th of July, 1850. He entered the United States army as first lieutenant in 1808; served in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of major; defended Fort Harrison against the Indians in 1812; served in Black Hawk's war in 1832, with the rank of colonel; won a victory over the Seminole Indians at Okechobee in 1837, and was brevetted brigadier-general; and became commander-in-chief in Florida in 1838. Later he commanded United States forces in the Southwest. When war with Mexico became imminent in 1845 Taylor was ordered to the disputed Texan frontier. He commanded in northern Mexico in the Mexican war; gained the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and that of Resaca de la Palma the following day; took possession of Matamoros on May 18th; captured Monterey, September 24; and defeated Santa Ana at Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847. He was appointed major-general June 29, 1846. The war over, Taylor became the national hero and in 1848 the Whigs nominated him as candidate for President over such competitors as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. He was elected and entered upon his duties in 1849. The admission of California was complicated with the slavery question and the controversy attendant upon the settlement of these absorbing topics filled the brief period of his administration which was closed by his death sixteen months after his inauguration.



MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States: born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, 7th of January, 1800; died at Buffalo, New York, 8th of March, 1874. He was the son of Nathaniel Fillmore, a farmer of very modest fortune. While still a boy he learned the trade of a fuller; later he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1823, and took up practice at Aurora, New York; was a member of the New York State House of Representatives, 1829-33, and drafted the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt; served as a representative of the Whig party from New York, in Congress, 1833-35, and again, 1837-43; during the latter term was a member of the Ways and Means committee and drafted the tariff bill of 1842; was comptroller of the State of New York, 1847-49; was elected Vice-President on the Whig ticket headed by Zachary Taylor in 1848; became President on the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850, retiring from office March 4, 1853. During his administration the Compromise Acts of 1850 were passed with the cordial approval of President Fillmore. The expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry in 1853 was organized and executed. During his administration his political opponents were in control of both houses of Congress. Daniel Webster was his secretary of state. In 1856 Mr. Fillmore became the National American candidate for President of the United States but was defeated by Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate. He commanded a corps during the Civil war, and was the honored president of the Buffalo Historical Society.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, fourteenth President of the United States; born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, 23d of November, 1804; died at Concord, New Hampshire, 8th of October, 1869. He was the son of Benjamin Pierce; was graduated from Bowdoin College, where he was an associate of Hawthorne and Longfellow. After his graduation from Bowdoin he studied law and was admitted to the bar of his native State. While very young he was elected to the State Legislature and became speaker of that body. He was representative of the Democratic party of New Hampshire in Congress, 1833-37; was United States senator, 1839-42; was offered a cabinet position, which he declined; was a volunteer in the Mexican War, 1846-48; was distinguished for bravery, and was appointed brigadier-general; won credit in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. His war record was a decisive factor in making him a presidential candidate. He was president of the New York State constitutional convention in 1850, and attained eminence in his profession. At the Democratic National convention of 1852, Pierce was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot, triumphing over such prominent competitors as Marcy, Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas. In the election he received 254 electoral votes. His administration was marked by the agitation of the Kansas-Nebraska question and the growth of the slavery controversy, by the Japan treaty, by the Nicaraguan affairs, the dissolution of the Whig party, and rise of the American and Republican parties. President Pierce was defeated for re-nomination in 1856.



JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, fifteenth President of the United States; born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 22d of April, 1791; died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1st of June, 1868. His father, an Irishman, settled on a farm at Stony Batter in 1783. James was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, from which institution he was graduated. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1812. In 1814 he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, and to Congress in 1820, remaining a member of that body till 1831. President Jackson sent him as special ambassador to Russia to arrange a commercial treaty with that country. Returning to the United States in 1833 he was elected to the Senate. During the anti-slavery agitation Buchanan tried to keep it out of Congress by declaring that, constitutionally, it was a question which could be settled only by the individual states. Buchanan was secretary of state under President Polk. In 1853 President Pierce made him United States minister to England where he was distinguished by his dignified conduct of the affairs of his office. He returned to America in 1856 the chosen candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency. He was elected by a large majority over General Fremont, the Republican candidate. The questions of slavery and State-rights were the paramount issues of his administration. While claiming that the states had no right to secede, he denied the power of the Federal government to prevent their doing so. He became, however, a staunch supporter of President Lincoln and encouraged the prosecution of the war.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth President of the United States: born in Hardin County, Kentucky, 12th of February, 1809; died at Washington, D. C., 15th of April, 1865. He was the son of Thomas Lincoln, descended from English Quaker stock. In 1816 the family moved from Kentucky to Indiana and in 1830 settled in Illinois. Soon after the latter change Lincoln began to work for himself and was engaged at different times as farm laborer, salesman, merchant, and surveyor. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and began the practice of law at Springfield in 1837. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832; was a Whig member of the Illinois State legislature, 1834-42; was Whig member of Congress from Illinois, 1847-49; was Republican candidate for United States senator in 1858 and was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. In a series of debates with Mr. Douglas held throughout Illinois Mr. Lincoln took so pronounced a stand against slavery that he acquired national fame and became the Republican candidate for President in 1860. He was elected, and was inaugurated March 4, 1861. His election was followed by the secession, one after another, of the slave states of the South and by the organization of the Confederacy. War was begun by the Secessionists at Fort Sumpter on April 12, 1861 and continued for four years. In September, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states, or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863. Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864. He was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States: born at Raleigh, North Carolina, 29th of December, 1808; died in Carter County, Tennessee, 31st of July, 1875. He had no advantages of education, and was in early life a tailor. He was a man of tireless energy of character and after establishing himself in Tennessee he became a member of the State legislature; was a member of Congress from Tennessee, 1843-53; was governor of Tennessee, 1853-57; was United States senator, 1857-62; was military governor of Tennessee, 1862-64; was elected as Republican candidate for Vice-President with Lincoln in 1864; succeeded Lincoln as President on April 15th, 1865. His nomination to the vice-presidency was brought about by the Republicans as a means to conciliate the war Democrats. His unexpected accession to the presidency placed him in conflict with the party which had elected him because of his Democratic State-rights convictions. Congress was then heavily Republican, Mr. Johnson was a man of hasty temper and grim determination, and the quarrel which ensued between them was bitter. Matters culminated when Mr. Johnson attempted to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the secretaryship of war without the consent of the Senate, contrary to the tenure of office act passed over his veto, March 2, 1867. He was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, but was acquitted after a trial lasting from March 23 to May 26, 1868. The vote for acquittal stood 35 to 19, very nearly the two-thirds vote necessary to conviction. That Mr. Johnson was sincere and desired to serve his country's best interests cannot be doubted.



ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, eighteenth President of the United States: born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, 27th of April, 1822; died at Mount McGregor, New York, 23d of July, 1885. He was graduated from West Point in 1843; served through the Mexican War, 1846-48; left the army in 1854 and retired to private life, living in St. Louis and later in Galena, Illinois. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he was appointed colonel of volunteers and brigadier-general, August 7; captured Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862; was thereafter promoted to major-general of volunteers; was made commander of the District of West Tennessee; was made commander of the Department of Tennessee in October, 1862; received the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and was then made major-general in the regular army; was made commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi in October, 1863; was made lieutenant-general and commander of all the American armies in March, 1864; took up his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac in May, conducted the Wilderness campaign and commenced the siege of Petersburg in June; received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865; was made general, July 25, 1866; was secretary of war ad interim, August, 1867—January, 1868; was elected President as Republican candidate in 1868, and re-elected in 1872; was an unsuccessful candidate for re-nomination in 1880. His administrations were marked by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, the inauguration of civil service reform, and the negotiation with Great Britain of the Treaty of Washington.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, nineteenth President of the United States: born at Delaware, Ohio, 4th of October, 1822; died at Fremont, Ohio, 17th of January, 1893. He was graduated from Kenyon College in 1842; studied law and settled in Fremont, Ohio. Later he was city solicitor in Cincinnati. On the outbreak of the war he volunteered, became major of Ohio infantry, served with distinction throughout the war, and, at its close retired as brevet major-general. He entered Congress in 1865, and, having been elected governor of Ohio, he occupied that position from 1868 to 1872. He was defeated for Congress in the election of 1872; and was elected governor on the "honest money" issue in 1875 after a campaign which attracted national attention. It was his success in this contest which caused his name to be presented to the Republican National convention of 1876. In the election which followed, his Democratic opponent was Samuel J. Tilden of New York. The election was contested and finally settled by an Electoral Commission appointed by an Act of Congress, January 29, 1877, to investigate charges of fraudulent returns of electoral votes from Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina. The commission was composed of three Republican senators, two Democratic senators, three Democratic representatives, two Republican representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court. By the decision of this commission Mr. Hayes was declared elected. During his administration occurred the great railroad strikes of 1877, and the resumption of specie payments in 1879.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States: born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 19th of November, 1831; died at Elberon, New Jersey, 19th of September, 1881. He was a poor boy and after an early struggle with poverty, he entered Hiram College in Ohio. From there he went to Williams College and graduated in 1856. For a time he was an instructor in and later president of Hiram College, 1856-61, and a member of the Ohio Senate, 1859-61. In the opening year of the war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and entrusted with a small independent command. At Middle Creek, Kentucky, he won a victory on January 10, 1862. He was made a brigadier-general, served with distinction at Shiloh, and became chief of staff in Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, serving at Chickamauga, in 1863; was promoted major-general in 1863; had been already elected to Congress, and took his seat in December, 1863. From this time he served continuously until 1880, being one of the leading debaters and orators on the Republican side. He was a member of important committees, Military Affairs, Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, and Appropriations and of the Electoral Commission of 1877. He was elected United States senator for Ohio in 1880 and a few weeks later received the Republican nomination for President. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was General Hancock. General Garfield, entering office in March 1881, became immediately involved in the Republican factional quarrels of New York. He was shot on July 2nd, 1881, by a fanatic, Guiteau, and died several weeks later.



CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States: born at Fairfield, Vermont, 5th of October, 1830; died at New York, 18th of November, 1886. He was graduated from Union College in 1848, and taught school for some years. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in New York City where he attracted attention as a champion of the rights of colored people in that city. He was appointed a member of the staff of governor Morgan of New York in 1861. During the war he served with distinction as engineer-in-chief, acting quarter-master-general, and inspector-general. He was a prominent participator in New York politics and was appointed Collector of the Port of New York in 1871, from which position he was removed by President Hayes in 1878. After the prolonged and bitter contest for the Republican nomination which ended in the choice of Garfield as candidate for the presidency, Mr. Arthur was selected for the second place on the ticket as a representative of the Stalwart faction. Becoming Vice-President in March, 1881, he was suddenly called to the first position by the assassination of Garfield, and took the oath of office on September 20, 1881. His administration, opened rather inauspiciously because of the prejudices formed by reason of his active interference in New York politics during his term as Vice-President, proved dignified and conservative and won him the respect of all classes. He gave his influence to the strengthening of naval defenses, vetoed a Chinese immigration bill and a suspiciously large river and harbor bill. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-nomination in 1884.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States: born at Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18th, 1837; died June 24th, 1908. The son of a clergyman, Mr. Cleveland received a fair education, studied law, and entered upon its practice at Buffalo, New York, in 1859. He was assistant district attorney of Erie County, 1863-66; was defeated for district attorney in 1865; and was sheriff of Erie County, 1871-74. A reform movement made him Mayor of Buffalo in 1881 and his efficient administration made such a favorable impression that in the summer of 1882 he received the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. Republican disaffection contributed to his election by a majority of 192,000. His administration, following such an unprecedented victory, was such as to give satisfaction to all who desired honest government and in 1884 he received the Democratic nomination for President and was elected over James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate. His administration was marked by his support of civil service reform, of hard money, and especially of tariff reform, which he advocated in a message to Congress in December, 1887. He was again the candidate of his party in 1888 but was defeated. He retired from office, resumed the practice of law, and settled in New York City. In 1892 he was the third time nominated by the Democrats and was elected over Benjamin Harrison, his opponent in the contest of 1888. In 1893 President Cleveland convened an extra session of Congress, which repealed the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman Silver Bill.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third President of the United States: born at North Bend, Ohio, 20th of August, 1833; died at Indianapolis, Indiana, 13th of March, 1901. He was the grandson of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States. He was graduated from Miami University in 1852; studied law, and settled in Indianapolis to practice his profession. He was elected (Republican) reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1860. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities between North and South he volunteered and became colonel of an Indiana regiment. In the battles of Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek, in 1864, he won distinction for bravery and left the army with the brevet of brigadier-general. He then resumed his position of Supreme Court reporter and was later known as an effective campaign orator and successful lawyer. In 1876 he received the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana but was defeated by a small majority. His name was presented to the Republican national convention of 1880. He was elected to the United States Senate and served from 1881-87. At the Republican national convention of 1888 he received the nomination, and was elected over President Cleveland in a campaign in which protection was the principal issue. His administration was marked by the McKinley Tariff Act in 1890, with the attendant feature of reciprocity, and by the meeting of the first Pan-American Congress. In 1892 Mr. Harrison was again the Republican nominee for the presidency but in the election he was again confronted with Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate and was defeated.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, twenty-fifth President of the United States: born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, 29th of January, 1844; died at Buffalo, New York, 14th of September, 1901. He was educated at Union Seminary, Poland, Ohio, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was forced by ill health to abandon his studies before completing the college course. For a time he was a school teacher and then clerk in the Poland post office. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier and served with distinction throughout the war, and when mustered out in July, 1865, was acting assistant adjutant-general. At the close of the war he studied law at Youngstown, Ohio, and Albany, New York, and settled for practice in Canton, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney of Stark County, 1870-71; was Republican member of the 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, and 51st Congresses; was defeated for the 52nd Congress. As Congressman he became a figure of national prominence and served on many important committees. As chairman of the Ways and Means committee he introduced and supported the tariff bill of 1890 which bore his name. He served two terms as governor of Ohio, 1892-96. He was nominated and elected President by the Republican party in 1896, and re-elected in 1900. On September 6, 1901, he was shot at Buffalo by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, and died on September 14. The Spanish-American war, the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the establishment of civil government in the Philippine Islands were among the important events of his administration.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, twenty-sixth President of the United States: born at New York City, 27th of October, 1858. He was educated privately and at Harvard, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. He then traveled for a year in Europe and in 1881 published his first book, "The Naval War of 1812." He entered politics as a champion of civil service reform; was elected to the State Assembly of New York in 1881; was chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention of 1884; was independent candidate for the mayoralty of New York, in 1886, but was defeated; was appointed a member of the United States Civil Service Commission and served from 1886 to 1895; was influential in advancing the number of employees on that list from 14,000 to 40,000; was president of the board of New York police commissioners, 1896; was assistant-secretary of the navy, 1897-98; was lieutenant-colonel of the United States volunteer cavalry regiment, known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," bore a conspicuous part in the Cuban campaign and was promoted colonel; was elected governor of New York, 1898; was Republican candidate for Vice-President and was elected 1900. On the death of President McKinley he became President, September 14, 1901; and he was elected in 1904 by the largest popular majority ever given a candidate. The most important events of his two administrations have been the establishment of self government in Cuba, recognition of the independence of Panama, the beginning of the Panama Canal, the passage of the Reclamation Act, and establishment of a provisional government in Cuba.

**WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.**

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THE WHITE HOUSE.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, twenty-seventh President of the United States: Born at Cincinnati, 15th of September, 1857. The son of Alphonso Taft, an American jurist, statesman, and diplomat; was graduated from Yale in 1878; received the degree of L. L. B. from the Law School of Cincinnati University in 1880; received the degree of L. L. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, from Yale in 1903, from Harvard in 1905, and from Miami in 1905; assistant prosecutor of Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1881-2; collector of internal revenue, first Ohio district, 1882-3; practiced law, Cincinnati, 1883-7; judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, 1887-90; solicitor-general of the United States, 1890-2; dean and professor in law department, University of Cincinnati, 1896-1900; U. S. circuit judge, 1892-1900; was chairman of U. S. Philippine Commission from March 13, 1900 to February 1, 1903; was first civil governor of the Philippine Islands in 1901 and served there until December, 1903. In the above office he established civil government in all the provinces; a public school system; a judiciary system with a supreme court and 15 judicial district courts; a health department and postal and civil service systems. In February, 1904, he became Secretary of War and served until July, 1908, having charge not only of the army proper, but of the insular possessions of the United States and the construction of the Panama Canal. In 1906 he went to Cuba, settled an insurrection, and established a provisional government. In July, 1908, he was nominated for the Presidency and in the following November carried states yielding 321 electoral votes.

THE WHITE HOUSE in Washington, where our Presidents have their official home, was the first public building erected in Washington, and was designed by James Hoban, who modeled it after the seat of the Dukes of Leinster, near Dublin. It is a handsome mansion in the English Renaissance style, with a projecting columned and pedimented porch on the entrance front, and a large semi-circular projecting bay on the garden front opposite. The corner stone was laid by George Washington in 1792 and the house was first occupied by John Adams in 1800. In 1814, during our war with England, the house was fired by British troops and only the walls were left standing. When the building was restored the walls of Virginia freestone were painted white to obliterate the marks of the fire, and outside of official usage the Executive Mansion has since been familiarly known as the White House. It fronts historic Lafayette Square. On one side is the Treasury; on the other, the State, War and Navy Buildings. The house stands amid the President's Grounds which merge into the Mall, and stretch away to the Monument and the Potomac. The White House gives the impression of stately simplicity and its surroundings are worthy of note. Extensive alterations and additions were made to the building in 1902-3. The conservatory, which was formerly a familiar feature of the west side, has given place to an esplanade leading to the new Executive Office. The house had long been too small to meet the business and domestic requirements of the head of a great nation, and the provision of a building for the executive offices has removed an embarrassing situation.

THE PANAMA CANAL

HISTORICAL SKETCH AND EXPLANATION OF FINAL PLANS ADOPTED BY CONGRESS, JUNE 29, 1906

Soon after the close of the Spanish-American war the United States announced its intention to build an interoceanic canal and entered into a treaty with Great Britain providing for the neutralization of the canal by whatever route it might be constructed, and for its use on equal terms by vessels of all nations. Following this treaty the United States purchased the rights and property of the French Panama Company for \$40,000,000 and made a treaty with Colombia whereby the United States was to receive a lease of the necessary strip of land and certain other concessions. The Colombian Congress rejected the treaty in August, 1903. Then followed the establishment of the Republic of Panama and the signing of a treaty between the United States and Panama on November 18, 1903, providing for the construction and maintenance of the canal as follows: Panama grants in perpetuity the use of a zone five miles wide on each side of the canal route and, within this zone, the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary, and other purposes. For the defence of the canal, the coast line of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay are ceded. The towns of Panama and Colon remain under the authority of Panama, but the United States has complete jurisdiction in both cities and in their harbors in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid Panama \$10,000,000 on the ratification of the treaty, and will pay \$250,000 yearly, beginning after nine years.

Following the ratification of this treaty an Isthmian Canal Commission was established to take charge of the construction of the canal and the government of the zone. There was also appointed a Board of Consulting Engineers, composed of eminent engineers of the United States, England, France, Germany, and the Netherlands, to decide the type of canal to be built and prepare plans for its construction. The years 1905 and 1906 were largely directed to the sanitation of the isthmus; to the building of hospitals for the sick, and homes for the officers and workmen; and to the collecting of machinery and supplies.

The Board of Consulting Engineers in its final report was divided, the majority recom-

mending a sea-level canal, and the minority a lock canal. On account of the greater cost and the longer time needed for the construction of a sea-level canal the President recommended the lock canal plan of the minority to Congress. On June 29, 1906, Congress authorized by act the construction of the canal in accordance with the President's recommendation. The general plan of the canal may be thus summarized: From the Atlantic terminus in Limon Bay, near Colon, to the Pacific terminus in Panama Bay, the channel will be about fifty miles long. The isthmus at the canal zone runs nearly east and west, but the course of the canal is from northwest to southeast, the Pacific entrance being about twenty miles farther east than that of the Atlantic. The distance across the isthmus from Colon to Panama is about thirty-five miles in a straight line. The highest point of the divide, Culebra Hill, was originally 330 feet but this has been cut to 160 feet. Beginning on the Atlantic shore line, the canal has a width of 500 feet for three miles to Gatun. At Gatun a duplicate flight of three locks, having a lift of 28 1-3 feet each, will lift vessels up to the highest surface of the canal, a lake eighty feet above the sea, having an area of 118 square miles, and of varying width and depth. This lake is to be formed by a dam which will hold back the flood waters of the Chagres River. From the Gatun locks the steamer channel will be through this lake for about twenty-three miles. For some sixteen miles the vessel channel will have a width of 1,000 feet, though it is in places much wider than that. From San Pablo to Juan Grande it will be narrowed to 800 feet; then to 500 feet to Bas Obispo; then to 300 feet to Las Cascadas; and finally to 200 feet to Paraiso. The latter stretch carries it through the Culebra cut. From Paraiso to San Miguel it has a width of 300 feet and here a lock with a lift of thirty feet forms the connection with Sosa Lake, fifty-five feet above the sea. Here again vessels will find a channel of varying width for five miles to Sosa Hill, where two locks, each of 27½ feet lift, will carry vessels to or from the sea level of the Panama Bay section of the canal.

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1905 Census and Latest Official Estimates of Population.

This alphabetical list of cities of the United States having 10,000 inhabitants or more gives population of cities in States of Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wisconsin in accordance with the State enumerations of 1905, cities of Michigan in accordance with the State enumeration of 1904 and the other cities are estimated as of 1907, under the method adopted by the United States Census Bureau and known as the "arithmetical method." This method rests on the assumption that the annual increase of each year since the last census would be one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last two censuses. The country as a whole and most of the states and cities are growing with a steadily decreasing per cent. of increase. As this condition has obtained in the United States for the last twenty years it is likely to hold good in the immediate future. Under such conditions the "arithmetical method" has been proved more accurate than any alternative method available. Population of places marked thus * are estimated from reliable local sources.

City and State.	Pop.	City and State.	Pop.	City and State.	Pop.	City and State.	Pop.
Adams, Mass.....	12,486	Belleville, Ill.....	18,968	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	346,195	E. St. Louis, Ill.	39,791
Adrian, Mich.....	10,680	Beloit, Wis.....	12,855	Cleveland, Ohio.....	466,055	Fau Claire, Wis.....	18,737
Akron, Ohio.....	53,312	Berkeley, Calif.....	17,799	Clinton, Ia.....	22,756	Elgin, Ill.....	25,690
Alameda, Calif.....	20,167	Beverly, Mass.....	15,223	Clinton, Mass.....	13,105	Elizabeth, N. J.....	60,509
Albany, N. Y.....	98,374	Biddeford, Me.....	17,335	Coffeyville, Kan.....	13,182	Elkhart, Ind.....	17,858
Alexandria, Va.....	14,654	Binghamton, N. Y.....	42,036	Cohoes, N. Y.....	24,183	Elmira, N. Y.....	34,687
Allegheny, Pa.....	147,116	Birmingham, Ala.....	46,976	Colorado Spgs., Col.....	28,043	El Paso, Texas.....	19,798
Allentown, Pa.....	42,542	Bloomfield, N. J.....	11,668	Columbia, Pa.....	13,513	Elwood, Ind.....	20,412
Alpena, Mich.....	12,400	Bloomington, Ill.....	25,246	Columbia, S. C.....	25,133	Erie, Pa.....	61,196
Alton, Ill.....	16,947	Boston, Mass.....	595,380	Columbus, Ga.....	17,831	Escanaba, Mich.....	11,098
Altoona, Pa.....	45,014	Braddock, Pa.....	20,617	Columbus, Ohio.....	151,747	Evansville, Ind.....	23,557
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	23,943	Bradford, Pa.....	16,835	Concord, N. H.....	21,466	Evansville, Ind.....	64,782
Anderson, Ind.....	26,779	Bridgeport, Conn.....	86,487	Corning, N. Y.....	13,515	Everett, Mass.....	29,111
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,589	Bridgeport, N. J.....	13,624	Cortland, N. Y.....	11,272	Fall River, Mass.....	105,762
Ansonia, Conn.....	14,312	Brockton, Mass.....	47,794	Council Bluffs, Ia.....	25,231	Fargo, N. D.....	12,512
Appleton, Wis.....	17,000	Brookline, Mass.....	23,436	Covington, Ky.....	46,830	Findlay, Ohio.....	16,673
Asheville, N. C.....	17,809	Buffalo, N. Y.....	376,587	Cranston, R. I.....	17,570	Fitchburg, Mass.....	33,021
Ashland, Wis.....	14,519	Bullfrog, Nev.*.....	12,000	Cripple Creek, Col.....	15,000	Flint, Mich.....	14,884
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	16,176	Burlington, Ia.....	25,318	Cumberland, Md.....	20,201	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	17,284
Atchison, Kan.....	18,257	Burlington, Vt.....	21,477	Dallas, Texas.....	45,837	Fort Dodge, Ia.....	14,369
Athens, Ga.....	11,365	Butler, Pa.....	12,330	Danbury, Conn.....	16,522	Fort Scott, Kan.....	12,202
Atlanta, Ga.....	106,903	Butte, Mont.....	44,288	Danville, Ill.....	19,602	Fort Smith, Ark.....	13,876
Atlantic City, N. J.....	37,593	Cairo, Ill.....	14,134	Danville, Va.....	20,867	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	61,913
Attleboro, Mass.....	12,702	Cambridge, Mass.....	97,434	Davenport, Ia.....	39,797	Fort Worth, Texas.....	29,215
Auburn, Me.....	14,141	Camden, N. J.....	83,363	Dayton, Ohio.....	102,210	Framingham, Mass.....	11,548
Auburn, N. Y.....	31,422	Canton, Ohio.....	33,796	Decatur, Ill.....	23,491	Freeport, Ill.....	15,400
Augusta Ga.....	43,739	Carbondale, Pa.....	15,426	Denison, Texas.....	12,395	Fresno, Calif.....	13,625
Augusta, Me.....	12,488	Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	28,759	Denver, Col.....	152,857	Galesburg, Ill.....	20,945
Aurora, Ill.....	27,262	Central Falls, R. I.....	19,446	Des Moines, Ia.....	75,628	Galveston, Texas.....	43,879
Austin, Texas.....	27,634	Charleston, S. C.....	56,402	Detroit, Mich.....	317,581	Gardner, Mass.....	12,012
Baltimore, Md.....	561,114	Charleston, W. Va.....	14,144	Dover, N. H.....	13,494	Geneva, N. Y.....	12,249
Bangor, Me.....	23,768	Charlotte, N. C.....	22,662	Dubuque, Ia.....	41,941	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	14,650
Batavia, N. Y.....	10,089	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	30,889	Duluth, Minn.....	64,942	Gloucester, Mass.....	26,011
Bath, Me.....	11,702	Chelsea, Mass.....	37,289	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	15,250	Gloversville, N. Y.....	18,672
Baton Rouge, La.....	11,822	Chester, Pa.....	38,064	Dunmore, Pa.....	15,565	Goldfield, Nev.....	15,090
Battle Creek, Mich.....	22,213	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	15,760	E. Liverpool, Ohio.....	20,349	Grand Forks, N. D.....	10,127
Bay City, Mich.....	27,644	Chicago, Ill.....	2,117,679	E. Orange, N. J.....	25,175	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	95,718
Bayonne, N. J.....	42,263	Chicopee, Mass.....	20,191	F. Providence, R. I.....	13,750	Great Falls, Mont.....	22,585
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	10,271	Chillicothe, Ohio.....	14,153	Easton, Pa.....	32,763	Green Bay, Wis.....	22,554

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

City and State.	Pop.	City and State.	Pop.	City and State.	Pop.	City and State.	Pop.
Greensboro, N. C.	14,732	Lynchburg, Va.	18,801	Oklahoma City, Okla.	14,153	Seattle, Wash.*	175,000
Greenville, S. C.	14,135	Lynn, Mass.	77,042	Olean, N. Y.	10,183	Sedalia, Mo.	18,043
Guthrie, Okla.	13,295	McKeesport, Pa.	43,663	Omanah, Neb.	127,782	Shakomik, Pa.	20,855
Hackensack, N. J.	11,098	Macon, Ga.	23,636	Orange, N. J.	26,101	Sheboygan, Wis.	24,026
Hagerstown, Md.	16,020	Madison, Wis.	24,301	Oshkosh, Wis.	30,575	Shenandoah, Pa.	23,380
Hamilton, Ohio.	28,352	Mahany City, Pa.	15,051	Oskaloosa, Ia.	10,203	Sherman, Texas.	12,273
Hammond, Ind.	17,234	Malden, Mass.	38,037	Oswego, N. Y.	22,572	Shreveport, La.	18,834
Hannibal, Mo.	12,730	Manchester, Conn.	12,280	Ottawa, Ill.	11,008	Sioux City, Ia.	40,952
Harrisburg, Pa.	57,713	Manchester, N. H.	65,989	Ottumwa, Ia.	20,101	Sioux Falls, S. D.	12,283
Harrison, N. J.	12,823	Manistee, Mich.	12,708	Owensboro, Ky.	15,534	Somerville, Mass.	90,272
Hartford, Conn.	98,484	Marionette, Wis.	12,733	Paducah, Ky.	24,094	South Bend, Ind.	45,825
Haverhill, Mass.	37,830	Mankato, Minn.	10,996	Parkersburg, W. Va.	14,006	South Bethlehem, Pa.	15,282
Hazleton, Pa.	15,875	Mansfield, Ohio.	20,552	Parsons, Kan.	12,034	Southbridge, Mass.	11,000
Helena, Mont.	10,770	Marietta, Ohio.	16,897	Passaic, N. J.	37,837	South Omaha, Neb.	38,552
Henderson, Ky.	11,273	Marquette, Wis.	15,354	Paterson, N. J.	111,529	Spartanburg, S. C.	15,490
Hoboken, N. J.	65,468	Marion, Ind.	23,329	Pawtucket, R. I.	43,381	Spokane, Wash.*	85,000
Holyoke, Mass.	49,934	Marion, Ohio.	14,333	Peabody, Mass.	13,068	Springfield, Ill.	40,592
Homestead, Pa.	15,802	Mariboro, Mass.	14,073	Peekskill, N. Y.	13,200	Springfield, Mass.	73,540
Hornellsville, N. Y.	13,259	Marquette, Mich.	10,665	Pensacola, Fla.	15,940	Springfield, Mo.	24,254
Houston, Texas.	56,582	Marshalltown, Ia.	12,045	Peoria, Ill.	66,649	Springfield, Ohio.	42,698
Hudson, N. Y.	10,290	Massillon, Ohio.	13,238	Perth Amboy, N. J.	25,895	Stamford, Conn.	17,859
Huntington, W. Va.	13,190	Mayville, Pa.	10,830	Petersburg, Va.	21,810	Steelton, Pa.	14,067
Hutchinson, Kan.	11,214	Medford, Mass.	19,688	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,476,408	Steubenville, Ohio.	15,014
Hyde Park, Mass.	14,510	Melrose, Mass.	14,295	Phillipsburg, N. J.	13,352	Stillwater, Minn.	12,435
Independence, Kan.	11,190	Memphis, Tenn.	128,794	Pine Bluff, Ark.	12,574	Stockton, Calif.	19,962
Indianapolis, Ind.	213,768	Menominee, Mich.	11,096	Piqua, Ohio.	14,328	Streator, Ill.	15,941
Ironton, Ohio.	12,512	Meriden, Conn.	26,144	Pittsburg, Kan.	15,111	Superior, Wis.	36,551
Ironwood, Mich.	10,019	Meridian, Miss.	16,444	Pittsburg, Pa.	379,790	Syracuse, N. Y.	117,503
Ishpeming, Mich.	11,623	Michigan City, Ind.	17,099	Pittsfield, Mass.	25,001	Tacoma, Wash.*	75,000
Ithaca, N. Y.	14,615	Middletown, N. Y.	14,516	Pittston, Pa.	14,131	Tampa, Fla.	22,823
Jackson, Mich.	25,300	Milford, Mass.	12,105	Plainfield, N. J.	18,468	Taunton, Mass.	30,967
Jackson, Tenn.	17,640	Milville, N. J.	11,884	Plattsburg, N. Y.	10,184	Terre Haute, Ind.	41,188
Jacksonville, Fla.	35,301	Milwaukee, Wis.	312,948	Plymouth, Mass.	11,119	Tiffin, Ohio.	11,115
Jacksonville, Ill.	16,576	Minneapolis, Minn.	261,974	Plymouth, Pa.	16,659	Toledo, Ohio.	167,088
Jamestown, N. Y.	26,160	Mobile, Ala.	43,642	Pontiac, Mich.	10,884	Tonopah, Nev.*	15,000
Janesville, Wis.	13,770	Moline, Ill.	20,916	Port Huron, Mich.	20,028	Topeka, Kan.	37,817
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,844	Montclair, N. J.	16,370	Portland, Me.	59,749	Traverse, Mich.	11,237
Jersey City, N. J.	232,699	Montgomery, Ala.	36,268	Portland, Ore.	121,254	Trenton, N. J.	84,180
Johnstown, N. Y.	9,845	Morristown, N. J.	12,146	Portsmouth, N. H.	11,204	Troy, N. Y.	78,910
Johnstown, Pa.	45,827	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	16,623	Portsmouth, Ohio.	21,699	Union, N. J.	17,005
Joliet, Ill.	33,609	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	25,006	Portsmouth, Va.	20,332	Utica, N. Y.	62,834
Joplin, Mo.	11,256	Muncie, Ind.	27,535	Pottstown, Pa.	13,983	Vicksburg, Miss.	15,856
Kalamazoo, Mich.	29,782	Muscatine, Ia.	15,087	Pottsville, Pa.	16,823	Vincennes, Ind.	11,222
Kankakee, Ill.	10,794	Muskegon, Mich.	20,897	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	25,379	Waco, Texas.	25,654
Kansas City, Kan.	67,613	Nanticoke, Pa.	13,505	Providence, R. I.	198,635	Wafekind, Mass.	10,208
Kansas City, Mo.	185,473	Nashua, N. H.	27,104	Pueblo, Col.	30,670	Wallawalla, Wash.	13,787
Kearney, N. J.	13,601	Nashville, Tenn.	84,148	Quincy, Ill.	30,577	Waltham, Mass.	26,323
Kenosha, Wis.	12,235	Natchez, Miss.	13,680	Quincy, Mass.	28,078	Warwick, R. I.	24,773
Keokuk, Ia.	14,604	Naugatuck, Conn.	13,565	Racine, Wis.	32,290	Washington, D. C.	312,542
Key West, Fla.	20,498	New Albany, Ind.	20,628	Raleigh, N. C.	14,315	Waterbury, Conn.	63,990
Kingston, N. Y.	25,556	New Bedford, Mass.	74,362	Reading, Pa.	93,171	Waterloo, Ia.	18,071
Knoxville, Tenn.	39,707	New Britain, Conn.	32,627	Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,715	Watertown, Mass.	11,258
Kokomo, Ind.	12,247	New Brunswick, N. J.	23,133	Revere, Mass.	12,650	Watertown, N. Y.	25,447
La Crosse, Wis.	20,078	New Haven, Conn.	126,731	Richmond, Ind.	19,353	Watervliet, N. Y.	14,800
Lafayette, Ind.	19,425	New London, Conn.	20,201	Richmond, Va.	87,612	Wausau, Wis.	14,458
Lancaster, Pa.	48,067	New Orleans, La.	318,646	Roanoke, Va.	25,228	Webster, Mass.	10,018
Lansing, Mich.	20,276	New Rochelle, N. Y.	20,480	Rochester, N. Y.	181,666	West Bay City, Mich.	12,997
Laredo, Texas.	14,906	Newark, N. J.	283,289	Rockford, Ill.	36,273	Westfield, Mass.	13,611
Lasalle, Ill.	10,859	Newark, Ohio.	20,873	Rock Island, Ill.	23,588	West Hoboken, N. J.	29,062
Lawrence, Kan.	11,597	Newburg, N. Y.	26,498	Rome, N. Y.	15,562	Weymouth, Mass.	11,585
Lawrence, Mass.	70,050	Newburyport, Mass.	14,675	Rutland, Vt.	12,038	Wheeling, W. Va.	41,923
Leadville, Col.	13,904	Newcastle, Pa.	40,050	Sacramento, Calif.	31,305	White Plains, N. Y.	31,778
Leavenworth, Kan.	20,824	Newport, Ky.	30,667	Saginaw, Mich.	46,610	Wichita, Kan.	11,579
Lebanon, Pa.	19,700	Newport News, Va.	30,261	St. Joseph, Mo.	138,434	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	61,521
Leominster, Mass.	14,297	Newport, R. I.	25,039	St. Louis, Mo.	661,660	Wilksburg, Pa.	15,540
Lewiston, Me.	25,203	Newton, Mass.	36,827	St. Paul, Minn.	197,023	Williamsport, Pa.	29,891
Lexington, Ky.	29,729	New York, N. Y.	4,013,781	Salem, Mass.	36,627	Wilmington, Del.	87,057
Lima, Ohio.	25,741	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	26,560	Salt Lake, Utah.	59,807	Wilmington, N. C.	21,629
Lincoln, Neb.	49,675	Norfolk, Va.	54,849	San Antonio, Texas.	64,289	Winona, Minn.	20,334
Little Falls, N. Y.	11,122	Norristown, Pa.	23,994	San Diego, Calif.	18,778	Winston, N. C.	11,401
Little Rock, Ark.	47,008	North Adams, Mass.	22,150	Sandusky, Ohio.	20,497	Woburn, Mass.	14,402
Lockport, N. Y.	17,552	Northampton, Mass.	19,957	San Francisco, Calif.	373,428	Woonsocket, R. I.	32,196
Logansport, Ind.	18,213	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	10,157	San Jose, Calif.	23,908	Worcester, Mass.	128,135
Long Branch, N. J.	12,183	Norwich, Conn.	18,014	Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	12,999	Yonkers, N. Y.	61,716
Lorain, Ohio.	23,840	Oakland, Calif.	79,749	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	11,442	York, Pa.	42,745
Los Angeles, Calif.*	225,000	Ogdenburg, N. Y.	13,179	Savannah Ga.	61,979	Youngstown, Ohio.	53,047
Louisville, Ky.	235,251	Ogden, Utah.	17,307	Schenectady, N. Y.	58,387	Zanesville, Ohio.	25,302
Lowell, Mass.	94,889	Oil City, Pa.	14,895	Scranton, Pa.	120,793		